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Part One
Pages 1-8

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DE LACEY AT WORK AGAIN

Gaming and Conducting a Lottery at Westchester Is Charged.

JUDGES AND BETTING MEN ARRESTED

A Raid on the "Ring" During the Westchester Races Yesterday—The Arrested Held for Examination Monday.

Police Inspector McCullagh and a party of Central Office detectives made a raid on the layers of odds at the Westchester race track yesterday afternoon. Thirteen men, charged with gambling or with the making and recording of bets and wagers, were taken into custody. Then Col. R. W. Simmons and Clarence McDowell, the judges, and Christopher J. Fitzgerald, clerk of the scales, were notified that they were under arrest for assisting to maintain and conduct a lottery. Inspector McCullagh also had a warrant for Col. Samuel B. Lawrence, charging him with conducting a lottery, but Col. Lawrence was not at the track and was not taken into custody.

The arrests of the "bookmakers" and their clerks were made just after the running of the fourth race, the Fashion Stakes, and the lot were corraled in the lobby at the entrance to the grand stand, all being taken to the Essex Market Police Court for a hearing. Matthew Corbett, one of the best-known and most popular of the regular contingent of racegoers, and Hugh McCarren of Brooklyn, went along with the party to furnish bail for them. Judges Simmons and McDowell and Clerk Fitzgerald were allowed to finish their duties in connection with the last race of the day, and then took carriages and drove to the police court as rapidly as possible, accompanied by James Galway, owner of the Preakness Stable, who offered himself as bondsman.

The arrests were made just as the crowd was surging into the old betting ring under the grand stand, to make their wagers on the big race of the day—the Municipal Handicap. There were shouts of "A raid! a raid!" when the Central Office detectives stepped up to the men whom they heard telling would-be bettors what odds they would lay against any of the announced starters, or whom they saw recording wagers in their notebooks. There were no arrests for the passing of money from man to man, as the officers could find none of this being done.

A few moments later, when it was learned that no general raid was intended, business was resumed in the ring, and things went on as usual.

"Peter De Lacy's at the bottom of this," was the comment heard on all sides, a sort of sotto-voce chorus that ran from the clubhouse down to the remotest end of the grand stand and back again. A few moments later it leaked out that the Anti-Gambling League was at the back of the raid, and that warrants had been issued on complaint of one of the agents of that organization. When that report went around the terse comment was: "Well, that's De Lacy under another name," and there was the added comment, "It's 100 to 1 that Howe & Hummel, who are De Lacy's lawyers, will turn up as prosecutors."

Before the bookmakers and their clerks, who had been nabbed, had been gotten together for their trip down town, the excitement had abated, and save for an occasional anathema hurled at De Lacy, all seemed to be forgotten. It was really like a sudden shower on a Summer's day, and about as quickly over.

The arrests of the judges and the clerk of the scales were made so quietly that very few people, except the members of The Jockey Club and the newspaper reporters, were aware of the arrests. Immediately after the arrests, Mr. August Belmont of the State Racing Commission, Chairman of The Jockey Club, and the chief promoter of the Westchester Racing Association, hurried to his coach, and drove to town to take such steps as were necessary to have the arrests made the medium of a thorough test of the so-called Percy-Gray law, under which racing in this State is now being conducted.

James R. Keene, Vice Chairman of The Jockey Club, was standing near the clubhouse gate when the arrests of the racing officials were made. His terse comment was: "It seems to me as if these reformers and Police Commissioners, if they are back of this thing, are getting a little too good for this earth. They plainly don't want any racing in America. A fine amount of personal liberty and American citizen has if he cannot make a quiet wager on the merits of one horse as against another! Bah! It's all nonsense." And he turned on his heel and walked away to the clubhouse.

The charges on which the arrests were made did not develop until the parties reached the Essex Market Police Court, where Magistrate Crane was awaiting their coming, he having been notified from Westchester that the arrests had been made.

True to predictions made at the track, Peter De Lacey's lawyer, a person named Steinhardt, connected with Howe & Hummel, turned up as the actual complainant in the case, though one George T. Henly of 1,188 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, figured in the papers as the representative of the people of the State who are supposed to be shocked by the conduct of certain people at the Westchester track of which Mr. De Lacey does not approve.

It appeared that Mr. Henly had seen the Withers Stakes run on Thursday, the 17th inst., and made affidavit that it was a race for a pool or stakes, and was therefore a lottery, in which J. W. Rogers, the owner of Lucania, who won the stake, was a participant, though S. B. Lawrence, acting for the Westchester Racing Association, was the principal offender, as he received Mr. Rogers's stake money.

All who had a hand in the race, Mr. Henly made affidavit, had violated Sections 344 and 352 of the Penal Code, relating to gambling. That was why the judges of the racing, who merely placed the horses as they finished, and Mr. Fitzgerald, who weighed and recorded the weight of the jockeys before and after the race, were arrested as common criminals. The legal papers did not put it as tersely as that, but that was what the thousand words or so of legal verbiage meant when translated into understandable English. A lot of warrants issued in the morning by Magistrate Crane against Richard Roe, John Doe, and others, on which the so-called bookmakers were arrested, charged them with aiding and abetting Mr. Lawrence in the smashing into smithereens of the laws against gambling as interpreted by Peter De Lacey, city poolroom keeper, professional gambler, and, when he can get a chance, backer of faro banks.

When the parties arrested were brought before Magistrate Crane, their "pedigrees" were taken by the court clerks, and Percival Nagle, an alleged bookmaker, residing at 2,248 Third Avenue, was first called on to plead. He said he had no counsel, demanded an examination, and had that examination set down for Monday next at 2 P. M., bail being fixed at $1,000. This was furnished. The same bail was given in the case of each of the others placed under arrest, and the time for examination was set down for the same time and place.

The alleged bookmakers arrested and held for examination were Percival Nagle, 2,248 Third Avenue, and his clerk, Alexander McIntyre, 360 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; John Nagle, 103 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; William Snow, 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Sigmund Ashmann, 168 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Henry Stokes, 258 West Twenty-second Street; Orlando Jones, 11 West Seventieth Street; William H. Davis, Bath Beach, New-York, and George W. Marks, 460 West Twenty-second Street, both in the employ of "Ike" S. Thompson; Henry Harris, Stewart House, Broadway, in the employ of George Wheelock; George Kunzeman, 61 East Twenty-fifth Street; Ralph Hart, 316 West Thirty-fourth Street, and Joseph Sturgis, who refused to give any other residence than New-York City.

Lawyer Steinhart, and Julius Lehman, who appeared as prosecutors, explained that the racing officials had been arrested on a charge of violating the law by conducting a sweepstakes race, which, under the Bischoff decision, was illegal, and explained that the Westchester Association would have violated no law if they had simply offered prizes to be raced for, without any of the stakes being contributed by participants in the races.

It had not been decided last evening just what steps the managers of the racing association, The Jockey Club, and the State Racing Commission will take in this matter, but they will act in unison. It is probable that Col. Lawrence, President of the Westchester Association, for whom a warrant was issued by Magistrate Crane, will surrender himself this morning. A writ of habeas corpus will be applied for, and, in case it is granted, the issue of the legality of racing as now conducted will be tested at once, by taking him before some Justice of the Supreme Court. It is thus expected that some sort of a decision will be reached, so that racing will not be interfered with to-morrow afternoon. If a decision is rendered to the effect that racing is illegal and the Percy-Gray bill unconstitutional, then the meeting at the Westchester track will probaly be abandoned at once.

Last chance for registration to-day and to-morrow! Places of registration open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

SUNDAY CLOSING LAW UNWISE

Cannot Be Enforced in This City, Ex-Assemblyman Crosby Says—Should Be Allowed to Become a Dead Letter.

Ex-Assemblyman Ernest H. Crosby, who introduced the High License bill in the Assembly several years ago, and is now President of the New-York Social Reform Club, of which the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Father Ducey, Prof. Felix Adler, Edmond Kelly, Samuel Gompers, Mornay A. Williams, Prof. Giddings, and other prominent gentlemen interested in reform matters are members, made the following statement last evening:

"I do not sympathize with the present excise movement in this city. It seems to me most unfortunate that the question of honest government has got mixed up with it. I differ radically from those who think the best thing to do with a law which is either bad in itself, or ahead of, or counter to public opinion, is to enforce it. I believe that such laws should become dead letters.

"I fully understand the dilemma in which officials find themselves who have sworn to enforce unwise laws, but there is one simple way in which to resolve the dilemma, and that is to resign the office—or, better still, to decline to take such an oath.

"The Sunday closing law is unwise because it is not supported by public sentiment, and it is a piece of folly, or of hypocrisy, to pass laws which public sentiment does not sustain. Such a law cannot be enforced in this city, and all efforts to enforce it will fail. With the best of intentions and the greatest energy, the Police Department will not carry it out. The chief effect of the Sunday-closing law is to open the door to blackmail.

"I think it would be wise to submit this question to a vote of the various localities interested. Such a vote in this city, would, I am confident, result in opening the saloons. But as they are sure to be open anyway, I cannot see anything frightful in this result.

"I have lost all faith in diminishing intoxication by law. I believe that persuasion, example, and public opinion are the only effective weapons against liquor.

"As to the effect of Sunday opening in the interest of labor, I do not think it would be appreciable. As to the money spent in saloons, I do not think it is responsible for much of the distress of the poor. By a fixed rule of political economy, if workmen cease to spend money on drink, their wages would, on the average, be reduced accordingly. It is the average cost of living of a workman which determines his wages, and if he cuts off one expense his employer or his landlord soon reaps the benefit.

"I need only add that while I regard the liquor traffic as an evil, in my opinion it can only be put down by a spread of counter sentiment, not by legislation or the police."

All intending voters who have not registered should do so to-day or to-morrow. Hours in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

MYSTERIOUS ATTACK ON A BOSTON WOMAN

Beaten with a Blackjack by a Caller at Her Home.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Nellie Ronayne of 3 Clairmont Street was brutally assaulted Monday afternoon by one of two young men who called, ostensibly to look at rooms. After conversing for some time one of the fellows suddenly pinioned her arms behind her back with his right arm, while with his left he struck her repeatedly over the head with a blackjack. She made a plucky fight, but finally fell to the floor, where she was left for dead by the fellows, who at once left the house and ran down the street.

The woman rushed to the window and called for help. Her husband, when he reached home, found his wife unconscious beside the window, and the room everywhere bespattered with blood. More than thirty stitches were taken in the woman's scalp, but it is believed that she will recover.

The motive for the assault is what is puzzling the police. The family can give absolutely no clue to the perpetrators of the murderous assault. The victim has no enemies that she is aware of. There seems no chance of her having received blows meant for some one else.

Dragged 50 Feet by a Trolley Car.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 24.—Joseph Foster, eight years old, was knocked down by a Steinway trolley car this afternoon, and severely injured. He was on his way home from school with other children. He was walking backward toward the middle of the road. The motorman called to the boy, but could not stop his car, it was going so fast. The lad became frightened, and could not move to save himself.

The front of the car struck him, the wheels caught in his clothing, and he was dragged fully fifty feet before the car could be stopped. He was terribly cut and bruised. He was taken to the Astoria Hospital. His condition is serious.

Persons who witnessed the accident say that the car was fairly flying over the rails, and that it could not be stopped in a space of about 200 feet.

CRUSHED IN THE COACHES

Many Passengers Injured in a Collision at Hyde Park, Mass.

TWO PERSONS ARE FATALLY HURT

A Lack of Proper Signals Said to be Responsible for the Accident—Members of a Wedding Party Among the Victims.

HYDE PARK, Mass., Oct. 24.—A tail-end collision, by which two persons were fatally hurt, three or four seriously injured, and some twenty others more or less bruised, occurred directly in front of the Hyde Park Station of the Providence Division of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, about 5:30 P. M. to-day.

The passenger train which leaves Sharon for Boston at 5:18 was a trifle late, and was standing at the Hyde Park Station taking on and discharging passengers, being directly on the time of the passenger train which left Providence for Boston at 4:15. The latter train came steaming down the line, and crashed into the stationary train. The engine of the Providence train was forced through nearly half the length of the rear car, which was well filled with passengers. Two persons—one a brakeman on the Sharon train, the other a woman—were found to be probably fatally hurt, being terribly injured about the head and body.

D. G. Willis of Roxbury and H. C. Merritt were the engineer and fireman, respectively, of the waiting train, while John Brumman was engineer of the express from Providence. At 9 o'clock to-night C. M. Austin, the brakeman reported as probably fatally injured, died, and his body was removed to an undertaking establishment.

A list of the injured follows:

BARNES, Mrs. MARY, address unknown; internal injuries.

BRAGG, A. W., 58 Clifford Street, Roxbury; internally injured, and head and face badly cut.

BURKE, THOMAS J., Canterbury Street, Mount Hope; hands and head badly cut.

BURNS, Mrs. JAMES, Hyde Park; head and arms battered up.

DONOVAN, ELLA, 973 Harrison Avenue, Boston; nose and scalp badly cut.

ESSLER, WILLIAM, 41 Austin Street, Charlestown; head badly jammed and internal injuries.

GERMAIN, Miss, a well-known singer of Cambridge; head and chest bruised.

GRANNAN, Miss, Cambridge; internal injuries and leg broken.

HOYT, B., Roxbury; head and chest injured.

LOWELL, Mr., Crescent Avenue, Boston; injuries not stated.

McGOWAN, Mrs. W. H., 75 White Street East Boston; spine and back badly injured.

McGUIRE, J. F., Roxbury; wounds on hands and scalp, and leg broken.

McGUIRE, Mrs. J. F.; wounds on scalp.

RINES, ROSCOE, 55 Myrtle Street, Boston; head injured.

ROSS, Mrs. WILLIAM, Cambridge; severe internal injuries, probably fatal.

WERST, Mrs., of Mount Hope; injured internally.

When the crash came the scene was beyond description, the escaping steam and smoke covering everything with a dense cloud. In an instant the fire bells of Hyde Park were ringing, and a general alarm was given for help along the streets, to which nearly all the physicians responded. There were many lady passengers on the train, and their shrieks were agonizing in the extreme. The quick response of the Hyde Park firemen with crowbars and every available implement, served to relieve the sad situation at once. The injured passengers were removed as fast as possible to the station, where their immediate wants were atetnded to by the physicians and nurses.

Brakeman Austin of the forward train was injured in an awful manner. Both legs were broken, his abdomen was pierced by iron bars, while he was jammed between the two rear cars in such a position that it was nearly half an hour before he could be extricated by the firemen. He was carried to the railroad station, but his injuries were so serious that he lived but a few hours.

Congressman Elijah A. Morse was a passenger on the Sharon train. He received some slight cuts on his fingers, but otherwise was uninjured. He occupied one of the rear seats in the train, and received a thorough shaking up, his escape from death being very narrow.

There was one peculiarly sad feature connected with the accident. A wedding had been solemnized at the Church of the Most Precious Blood in the morning, the principals being H. Edward Ross of Cambridge and Miss Bresnahan of Hyde Park. The wedding party was returning to Boston, and had just entered the train, when their joy was turned to sorrow by the serious injury of two members of the party, Mrs. Ross, the mother of the groom, and Miss Germain. Fortunately, the newly wedded couple were just late enough entering the car to avoid injury in the terrible crash. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McGuire were also a newly wedded pair, and their wedding trip was sadly marred by the injuries they both sustained.

So far as can be learned, no good reason could be given for the fatal occurrence. The first train being late, there should have been sent back a rear signal, which, it is claimed, was not done. Engineer Brumman claims that darkness prevailed to such a degree that he could not see the signals for any distance, and also that the cloud of steam obstructed his view. The tracks were cleared before 10 o'clock, and trains were running as usual.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED.

Mail Cars Thrown into a Canal and Burned with Contents.

NEWPORT, Penn., Oct. 24.—The breaking of an axle of a car of an east-bound freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Trimmer's Rock, about two miles east of here, shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, threw several cars of the freight directly across the passenger track and wrecked the west-bound mail train from Philadelphia, for Pittsburg, that was speeding by at the time, causing the death of two men and the injury of nine others.

The Dead.

The dead are:

HAINES, J. W., Altoona, fireman.

WOLFKILL, DANIEL, Altoona, engineer.

The Injured.

Those reported injured are:

BRAND, E. I., of this city; contusion of head, sprained wrist, and injury to arm.

CAMPBELL, J. C., of Gallitzin; fracture of scalp, sprained knee.

CHAMBERLAND, C. A., of this city; left arm broken and a fractured wrist.

COLVILLE, F. S., of Pittsburg; wound above ear.

DONALD, JOSEPH, freight brakeman, of Mifflin, Penn.; sprained ankle.

GILMORE, GEORGE; contusion of left shoulder.

GROFF, S., of Mount Joy; contusion of head.

ROWAN, A. T., of Trenton, N. J.; slight injury to shoulder and leg.

WOODROFF, A. E., of Lewiston; sprain of leg and back.

With the exception of Donald, all the in-

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BRITISH GUIANA LIMITS

Stead's Opinion of the American Expression of Sentiment—An American Vice Consul's View.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—William T. Stead, formerly editor of The Pall Mall Gazette, publishes an article in The Westminster Gazette, in which he says that England ought not to belittle the significance of the outburst of American sentiment over the Venezuelan question. The Americans, he says, have built up a navy which they have reason to be proud of, and the Monroe doctrine is now one of national faith.

"When the twentieth century dawns upon us," he continues, "we will have to recognize the United States as a naval power of the first class. Nevertheless," he concludes, "our case is so strong that we need not fear to refer the question to any honest arbitrator, but first reparation must be made for violation of our territory."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Dr. Spaight, Vice Consul of the United States at Georgetown, British Guiana, now in the city, to a United Press reporter to-night, made an emphatic denial of the newspaper reports that he was summoned here for a conference with State Department officials in Venezuelan affairs. Dr. Spaight characterized the report as an "entire fabrication without a shadow of foundation."

"I am here," said he, "simply because it was my pleasure to come. I have lived in British Guiana for twenty-seven years, and am off now on one of my periodical vacations. I did not intend, when I left home, to come to America, and only came here because my people live in the vicinity of Springfield, Mass. I was here last in 1891. Neither Secretary Olney nor any other official sent for me, and I leave town to-morrow morning. I would not know Mr. Olney if I saw him. I called upon Mr. Uhl for a moment only, and left my card. That is the extent of my visit to the department."

Dr. Spaight has at home one of the maps showing the boundary between Guiana and Venezuela proposed before the year 1800. This map is rare, only a few copies being in existence. Dr. Spaight is quoted as saying that this map proves the territory where gold has been found to be English soil, and he is further quoted as saying that Venezuela never claimed it until gold was discovered, and that the United States will make a mistake if she endeavors to assert the Monroe doctrine in connection therewith.

Register To-day! The hours in this city are from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and in Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M. To-morrow will be the last day of registration.

DRIVEN FROM HOME BY FIRE

Twelve Families Burned Out in a Harlem Tenement House—Many Narrow Escapes from Death.

A four-story brick tenement house at 317 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, occupied by a dozen Italian families, was completely burned out last night. No lives were lost, but the tenants, many of whom had retired early, escaped in many instances by the merest chance.

The fire was discovered soon after 8 o'clock in the cellar under the saloon kept on the first floor by Salvatore Anzine, who leases the building. It is supposed that the fire started from a lighted candle left in the cellar.

The flames spread rapidly, and before the firemen arrived the main stairway was on fire.

The tenants of the third and top floors escaped through the roof scuttle and over the roofs of adjoining houses, carrying their children and some of their household goods with them. On the second floor there were many narrow escapes.

Marie Meztander seized her three children and ran through the hall on the second floor to a fire escape at the rear of the building. On the way her garments took fire, and the clothing of the children caught from hers. She was carried down the fire escape by Roundsman Stevenson, and in the street neighbors rolled her and the children in the wet gutter to extinguish the fire in their clothes.

Marcus Gampinani jumped from the second floor, and her fall was broken by some one in the crowd. She received only a few bruises. In her fright she left her children in the building. When she remembered this she became hysterical, but the young children were soon rescued by a young man.

John Derrotman jumped to the rear yard from the second floor with his two children in his arms. He escaped without serious hurt.

There were also several narrow escapes by persons who were asleep on the upper floors.

The fire was extinguished at 9:30 o'clock. The damage is estimated at $5,000.

All intending voters who have not registered should do so to-day or to-morrow. Hours in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

ARRESTED FOR FIGHTING A SHAM BATTLE

Louisiana Militiamen Accused of Violating the Sunday Law.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—A great deal of chagrin has been caused in local militia circles by an ambitious new policeman named Estoragano, who appeared in the police court yesterday and swore out affidavits against the leading officers of the State militia for discharging firearms within the city limits last Sunday.

The occasion of this breach of the law was a sham battle fought at the lower city park, in which almost the entire militia of the State engaged. It was given to raise funds for the monument now being erected to Gen. Beauregard.

The battle was a big success, but by an oversight the Mayor's permission was not obtained, and Policeman Estoragano, therefore, concluded that the law had been violated. He was backed up by Judge Aucoin of the Recorder's court, and affidavits were made against seventeen officials. Col. Quintero of the Governor's staff was one of the first against whom affidavits were sworn out. Among others included in the list are Gen. Glynn, the ranking officer in the State; Gen. Euclid Berland, commanding the First Brigade; six Captains, two Lieutenants, three Colonels, five Majors, and a private, who was accidentally wounded.

The militiamen claim that the affidavit is weak, as the officers directed but did not themselves discharge the firearms.

An Ohio Vow of Citizenship.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 24.—At the monthly meeting of the County Christian Endeavor Union the following "vow of citizenship" was adopted unanimously:

Believing that my ballot is my testimony, and that, as a Christian citizen, I should make it witness for political righteousness, I record my vow that I will, whenever possible, attend the caucus and primary and demand the nomination of honest and capable men; that I will seek the divorcement of National issues from municipal and State elections; that I will work for the extermination of the saloon, and will support for office such men only as are in favor of righteous legislation and the impartial enforcement of the law.

This vow will be binding on all active members of the societies in the county.

Death of Joseph Aronson in London.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Joseph Aronson, brother of Rudolph Aronson, the New-York theatrical manager, died suddenly this morning from heart disease in his chambers in Piccadilly. Mr. Aronson had been in London for twenty years in the capacity of an electrical expert.

The Official Election Notices,
Giving the district boundaries and polling places, will be found in to-day's Mercury. All for one cent.—Adv.

ST. LOUIS' RUDDER BROKEN

But the Engines Steered the Vessel Safely to Southampton.

AN ACCIDENT FROM A HEAVY GALE

Captain Complimented on His Seamanship—Damage to the Steamer Will Take More than a Week to Repair.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 24.—The American Line steamer St. Louis, Capt. William G. Randle, which sailed from New-York Oct. 16 for this port, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening in charge of the ocean tugs Ajax and Hercules, which had been sent out to meet her in response to signals.

The St. Louis passed Prawle Point at 9 o'clock this morning and signaled that she had met with an accident to her rudder and would require the assistance of two tugs, which she wished to meet her at the Needles. She also signaled that all on board were well, and that she expected to reach Southampton at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. She did not succeed in doing so, however, as it was 3:30 o'clock when she passed Hurst Castle, and two hours and a half later when she arrived.

Although the two tugs met her at the Needles, in accordance with her request, the St. Louis came up at the rate of fifteen knots an hour from Prawle Point, steering with her twin screws without difficulty. Upon her arrival here it was definitely known that the nature of the accident to her rudder was the breaking of the rudder stop from the lower portion of the rudder.

Capt. A. P. Cooke, United States Navy, who, with his wife, was a passenger on the St. Louis, was seen by a representative of The United Press, to whom he said:

"We had a very pleasant voyage. The St. Louis broke her rudder 800 miles from Southamptan in an easterly gale, but there were no other accidents or noteworthy incidents, nor was there any betting or anything else on board suggestive of the idea that there was a race between the St. Louis and Majestic. Capt. Randle steered the ship by means of her propellers, just as though nothing had happened. The ship behaved splendidly, and her passengers hardly realized that the accident to the rudder had happened. For the greater part of the passage we experienced good weather, with moderate gales."

Capt. Randle, in conversation with a reporter of The United Press, said that the accident to the rudder of the St. Louis was caused by the ship being struck by a heavy sea on going into a gale. The voyage, he said, was a stormy one from the second day out until her arrival here, fresh and heavy gales, mostly from the northeast, prevailing. The daily runs of the St. Louis were 394, 443, 420, 430, 417, 316, 295, and 368 miles. There were no other mishaps than the breaking of the rudder.

Capt. Randle gave to The United Press representative the following official statement of the accident and the subsequent progress of the ship: "Oct. 22, at 2:40 A. M., in latitude 49° north, longitude 20° west, 500 miles west of the Scilly Islands, during a heavy gale, with a high head sea from the northwest, the rudder frame broke, and the rudder was rendered useless. From that point until the ship reached Southampton she was steered entirely with her engines, and arrived at Southampton safely, with all well on board."

C. W. Elphicke, one of the cabin passengers, this morning presented to Capt. Randle, on behalf of his fellow-passengers, the following address: "The undersigned, passengers on board the steamer St. Louis, wish to show their appreciation of the excellent judgment shown by Capt. William G. Randle on the occasion of the breaking down of the steamer's rudder, and to commend highly his handling of the ship, and subsequently bringing her safely and speedily into port." This address was signed by all of the cabin passengers.

A close examination of the damage sustained by the St. Louis reveals that it will require more than a week to repair it. The vessel will therefore not be able to sail on her schedule time, and the Berlin will take her place, sailing hence for New-York next Saturday. The latter vessel is now being overhauled and placed in condition to replace the St. Louis.

The St. Louis passed Sandy Hook Lightship at 1:56 P. M., Oct. 15. To have equaled her last eastward trip, which was her best one, being only 2 hours and 30 minutes behind the record, which is held by the Fuerst Bismarck, of 6 days 10 hours and 55 minutes, the St. Louis should have passed the Needles at 8:21 A. M., Oct. 23. As she passed Hurst Castle at 3:30 P. M. yesterday, it is seen that she is 1 day and 7 hours behind her best previous record, her time of passage being about 7 days 20 hours and 25 minutes.

MRS. YZNAGA SECURES A DIVORCE

The Complaint Alleges Desertion—Private Settlement as to Property.

YANKTON, S. D., Oct. 24.—Mabel W. Yznaga was to-day granted a decree of divorce from Fernando A. Yznaga of New-York. The complaint alleged desertion of plaintiff by the defendant Feb. 5, 1894, and asked for reasonable alimony and expenses of suit. The defendant made no contest, but appeared by attorney, so as to render the decree as valid to him as to the plaintiff. All the evidence in the case was in the form of depositions from New-York in corroboration of Mrs. Yznaga's complaint.

There is nothing in the decree relative to property rights, it being understood that this matter has been arranged between the parties to their mutual satisfaction.

Mrs. Yznaga has been a resident of Yankton for six months, and will remain here for the present. The decree was granted in Aurora County, S. D.

Epworth League in New-Rochelle.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The annual Epworth League Convention was held in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church to-day. It was attended by several hundred Methodist young people, and about sixty churches from all parts of the State were represented. Addresses were made by W. W. King, President of the local chapter; the Rev. J. E. Holmes, the Rev. J. H. Slater, Miss Ella Chadwick, of Brooklyn, Junior League Work; the Rev. Emory J. Haynes, D. D., of New-York; the Rev. E. A. Schell, D. D., General Secretary of the Epworth League; the Rev. Saul O. Curtice, D. D., and the Rev. James M. Buckley, D. D.

New Cadets for West Point.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Cadet appointments to the West Point Military Academy have been made as follows: Frank A. Thompson, Roundpond, Me., with J. M. Haskell of Newcastle, Me., as alternate; Karl G. Cummings, Missouri.

Acting Treasurer of Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 24.—The Trustees of Williams College have appointed James Hosmer Acting Treasurer in the place of the late James White and elected the Rev. Dr. Merriman of Worcester Trustee in place of Mr. White.

ALFARO RETURNING TO GUAYAQUIL

There Is Perfect Peace in Ecuador and Gen. Reyes Will Soon Return from His Watch on the Frontier.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Oct. 24.—Gen. Eloy Alfaro has arrived at Babahoyo, Ecuador, by steamer Saint Paul. A special committee has been appointed to meet him from Guayaquil, where he is expected to arrive to-morrow evening.

Advices from Bogota confirm reports that there is perfect peace in Ecuador. Gen. Reyes is expected to return soon from Popoyan, where he had been guarding against possible invasion of rioters.

GUATEMALAN NEW RAILWAY LINES

Cattle and Coffee Lands of Great Splendor to be Opened to Commerce Through a Hundred and Twelve Miles.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUATEMALA LA NUEVA, via Galveston, Oct. 24.—The Government has signed local contracts for the building of 112 miles of new railway lines, as follows:

Escuintla to Barberena, 53 miles; Port Ocosto to interior, 31 miles; Costa to Cuca, 28 miles.

These new railways will open to commerce coffee and cattle lands of great splendor.

FURIES PURSUE SPAIN'S NAVY

The New Gunboat Alvarado, with a British Crew, Damaged by Collision with a Schooner on the Clyde.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The new Spanish gunboat Alvarado, while proceeding from her builders on the Clyde to Cuba with a British crew on board, was severely damaged in collision with the schooner Tyrconnell off Waterford. The gunboat has arrived at Queenstown, where she will have to go in dock for repairs.

Last chance for registration to-day and to-morrow! Places of registration open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

THE PRESIDENT RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

Large Crowds Gathered at Many of the Stations Along the Route.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—President Cleveland and party returned to-night from the Atlanta (Ga.) exposition, arriving here at 8:12 o'clock, eighteen minutes ahead of schedule time. The President led the party, after alighting from the train, through the Pennsylvania Railroad Station to the sidewalk, where carriages were waiting to convey them to their homes. Mr. Thurber, his private secretary, walked beside the President, and the others of the original party that went to Atlanta, with the exception of Secretary Smith, who remained there, followed. Attorney General Harmon met the party at the station.

The trip home was made without the slightest accident or delay. Postmaster General Wilson said they were greeted most cordially in Atlanta, and had had a delightful time. Large and enthusiastic crowds met the President at Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensborough, Danville, and Lynchburg. Every member of the President's party was delighted with the trip.

As the train arrived here ahead of time, the crowd at the station consisted only of those waiting to take trains out of the city and the numerous police in citizen's clothes and uniform had little trouble in clearing a passageway for the Presidential party, which passed through the station almost unrecognized.

Register To-day! The hours in this city are from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and in Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M. To-morrow will be the last day of registration.

ACCIDENT TO MISS LIZZIE VAIDIS

A Piece of Plaster Fell in Her Eye and Caused Her Much Pain.

Lizzie Vaidis, one of the Vaidis sisters, the trapeze performers at Koster & Bial's, met with a painful accident last night.

She was being raised to the trapeze, and was looking toward the roof of the hall, when a piece of plaster fell and struck her in the eye. She went on with her performance, however, although she suffered intense agony during her act, which lasts about ten minutes. The spectators saw that she was suffering greatly and became excited.

Dr. E. S. Peck of the University of the City of New-York extracted the plaster from the eye of Miss Vaidis after her act. The eye was very much inflamed, but Dr. Peck was of the opinion that there would be no serious results. He will visit Miss Vaidis again to-day, and it is expected she will perform as usual to-night.

A FREE FIGHT IN A ST. LOUIS COURT

Attorneys in the Pulitzer-Jones Case Indulge in a Fist Battle.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—Circuit Court Room No. 3 was the scene of a free fight between ex-Congressman Gustavus A. Finkelburg and Attorney James Lewis, after Judge Woods opened court this morning. The fight occurred over the hearing of motions in the now celebrated Pulitzer-Jones controversy for the control of The Post-Dispatch.

In his argument Mr. Finkelburg, who represents Mr. Pulitzer's interests, made a statement which Gen. Lewis, attorney for Mr. Jones, characterized as a lie. Mr. Finkelburg immediately struck Gen. Lewis a severe blow in the face. The men then clinched, and fought for some time, spilling considerable blood before they were separated by court attendants. The episode created great excitement in the crowded courtroom.

Canadian Mail Subsidies.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 24.—It is said the Dominion Government has decided to withdraw the offer made to Mr. Huddard of $750,000 for a fast Atlantic steamship service. Arrangements have been perfected between the oGvernment and the Allan and Dominion Lines under which a subsidy will be granted each company, each agreeing to put into commission two seventeen-knot boats.

A Rosy Forecast for France.

MONTREAL, Oct. 24.—Le Monde, a Liberal French paper here, says the French race is on the way to reconquer Canada. Before twenty-five years, it says, all the eastern townships will be French. In about the same time Ontario will be overrun, and in fifty years the French will be dominant in the Northwest.

Vagrant Suffocated in a Kiln.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 24.—Thomas Dixon, twenty-five years old, who had no home, went to sleep last night in a lime kiln at Eighteenth and Henderson Streets which has long been a rendezvous for tramps. He was found dead this morning, having been suffocated by the fumes of the burning lime.

STATE DEMOCRATS RATIFY

Position of the Party in the Present Campaign Defined.

THE HOME RULE POLICY ADVOCATED

Cooper Union Crowded by Those Who Have Adopted the Rooster as an Emblem.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD ON THE ISSUES

What He Says of the Action in Accepting the Fusion Ticket for the Local Offices.

The ratification meeting of the State Democracy, held at Cooper Union last night, drew a crowd that filled the building to the doors. The rear of the stage and speakers' table were tastefully draped with the Stars and Stripes, and the pillars nearest the stage were entwined with the National colors. One woman had a place on the platform.

There was some delay in calling the meeting to order. It had been understood that William B. Hornblower and Wheeler H. Peckham would be on hand, but they failed to appear. Ex-Mayor Grace, too, was unable to be present.

Among those on the platform were Albert Stickney, William H. Low, Francis M. Scott, John H. J. Ronner, H. De Forrest Baldwin, Lawrence G. Sexton, J. J. Cullen, Frank J. Butler, John J. Quinlan, O'Donovan Rossa, Peter B. Olney, J. J. Frank, Thomas J. Nealls, and Henry Oviatt.

The meeting was called to order by Corporation Counsel Scott, who said that he had been talking so much in court all day defending the rooster emblem from the attacks which had been made upon it that he was unable to make a speech. He introduced Albert Stickney as the President of the meeting.

Albert Stickney.

Mr. Stickney made an address, in which he reviewed the history and acvhievements of the State Democracy in past years in the contest waged against machine politics and for true Democratic principles. He said:

The political situation to-day is somewhat unusual. The Democratic Party to-day in this city is not united, all efforts at harmony having thus far failed, and will apparently again fail until after this election. That failure is due, in our judgment, to the persistent efforts of a small number of individuals to use our party organization and our party machinery for selfish personal interests. Such an effort we have been forced to resist. We have been compelled in that resistance to form for the time being in this city a combination with our friends the enemy, with some very reputable men of the Republican Party, for the purpose of accomplishing the object for which we originally formed ourselves into a political organization, that of fighting machine politicians in the Democratic Party wherever we may find them.

When we come to local politics, the politics of the City of New-York, our contention is that we must have clean streets, clean city departments everywhere, and a clean administration of every department, for we must remember, gentlemen, that cleanliness is next to godliness. Now these are, as I believe them to be, real Democratic principles. Does any one here believe for one moment that Tammany Hall stands for any one of these principles? Or any portion of any one of them? What principles does Tammany Hall every purpose or purport to represent, except, possibly, the principle of public plunder? That principle we may concede they have always publicly adhered to; that principle they have all times shown every effort to follow with faithfulness and loyalty.

The Resolutions Adopted.

Peter B. Olney read the following resolutions, which were enthusiastically adopted:

We indorse the administration of President Cleveland and congratulate the country and the Democratic Party upon the rapid return of general prosperity and upon the successful efforts of the Democratic Administration to avoid and prevent the threatening financial and industrial disasters resulting from ill-conceived Republican legislation.

We indorse the nominations for State officers made by the Syracuse Convention, and pledge to the candidates our hearty support.

We ratify the nominations of all candidates on the ticket nominated by the New-York State Democracy at its County Convention.

We reaffirm the principles upon which we joined

will be able to raise its mailed hand against those who honestly oppose it.

We in Brooklyn have enlisted for the war, and we will not lay down our arms until victory is achieved over corrupt political "bosses." Tammany Hall, by its crimes, has forfeited the right to be a political organization, and I hope at the next State Convention it will be excluded from the floor. Let us have honesty, principle, and conscience in politics. Anything less is an insult to the American people and an affront to our municipalities.

Charles S. Fairchild.

Charles S. Fairchild was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

We have a double duty to perform to-night: as Democrats to indorse the State ticket and as citizens of this great city to indorse the local ticket, headed by Charles C. Beaman, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

We can heartily support the Democratic State ticket, for the candidates named on it are good Democrats and good men, and if elected will be faithful public servants; its success will show the country that, with a good candidate standing upon a platform soundly Democratic, both as to the tariff and the currency, Democracy can again elect the President. All of our efforts here will contribute to the election of that ticket, and the greater the Democratic vote for our local ticket, so much the greater will be the vote for the State ticket. The only obstacle to this will come from the inconvenience which will be caused to the voter if the effort now being made on behalf of Tammany Hall to take this State ticket from its proper place above our local ticket and below our now well-known rooster, shall succeed. For the sake of the State ticket let us hope that this blow at it may fail. Should it succeed, however, a little care will enable the voter to overcome the difficulty thus created.

Once more we are arrayed upon our platform of non-partisanship in local matters, and a business administration of a business corporation conducted under strictly business methods; and above all we are standing shoulder to shoulder with good men of all parties to maintain the freedom and equal rights under law of each and all of us. Should we not succeed this year the downward course will have been begun, only to end, as I believe, in 1897 with the complete return of Tammany to power, when the people of this city will cower under far worse oppression and wrong than they did before the revolution of last year. He who makes light of this election or thinks that anything is important compared with another defeat of Tammany Hall illy comprehends the situation or the disposition of the people of this city.

The Battle Against Tammany.

Despotism and depravity make Tammany the permanent force that it is, not its Democracy; for when we look over the Democrats of this city we find that almost all who care in their hearts for Democracy's ideas, almost all who illuminate its precepts and stand for its ideas, now and always are either in open opposition to Tammany or give it but halting and deprecating support, excusing themselves now in one and now in another way.

Success for Tammany this year confirms and deepens superstition, hope, and fear, and continues it as the menace overshadowing all other considerations; defeat for it, however, dispels all of this and enables our people to devote themselves to calm consideration of how best to govern this city, to improve its streets, parks, docks, water supply, public baths, sewerage, hospitals, charity institutions, Fire and Police Departments, in fact, the almost numberless things needful to the well-being and happiness of our great population.

This election is of vast importance, and I predict that would-be good citizen who neglects to vote or throws his vote away, will have cause to reproach himself bitterly before he is many years older. If he cares for morality, if he cares for his honor and manhood, if he cares for the weak and helpless, if he loves the good name of his city, he will join with the Committee of Fifty on election day. Duty, self-interest, patriotism, humanity, demand that he do so.

How the Ticket Was Placed.

We are told that non-partisanship in the government of cities is a principle and one of vital importance, and that it has been violated so seriously by the manner in which our candidates have been placed before the people that it is better for this city to let Tammany succeed this year than that those candidates should be elected. I thought that I knew something about non-partisanship in city affairs, for I have advocated it for years and have practiced it also. We used to urge men to lay aside all thought of how a city election might affect the tariff, or what the views of a candidate for a city office might be upon the tariff, not because it was wrong or immoral to indulge in such thought, but because it was inconvenient, and because they were not pertinent to the business at hand. We used to say that a municipal corporation was mainly a business corporation, and, therefore, we were more likely to get good administration of city affairs if we allowed only the same considerations to influence our minds in the choice of city officers that we did in the choice of officers of other business corporations in which we were interested.

I have tried to learn what was the exact wrong done in the process of getting our candidates before the people this year, what was the deal, as it is called, and so far as I can find out it is this: Last year it seems that the Committee of Seventy named a ticket after pretty well ascertaining what would be the attitude of the Democratic Convention in that it was then nominated by that convention and by the convention of the State Democracy; this year the Republican Convention intimated that the leaders of some of its members had been hurt in some way, and, as a salve for the sore, they wished to go through the form of naming the ticket themselves, but would consult with this year's committee of citizens as to the men to go upon that ticket and be guided by their opinion as fully as last year.

The Committee of Fifty, through its sub-committee, acted as business men would act in like circumstances in the management of any business; they disregarded petty trifles and secured that which they sought—good, safe, honest candidates, men who would serve the city faithfully, and also the most powerful aid attainable to keep our city from falling once more under the power of bad men, who would mismanage its business and corrupt its people. But they say Platt—Platt was considered too much. Well, if Mr. Platt's amour propre had been wounded and it was a healing consolation to him that these nominations should be made in the way described while at the same time a most beneficent end was secured, why not? Our city, remember, we consider to be a business corporation purely. Would any committee of any body of stockholders of any business corporation wishing to save it from wreckers hesitate for a moment to do what that committee of Fifty did on behalf of the stockholders of our city corporation, the people, to save it from the wreck and degradation that threatens it at every election?

Platt and the Sunday Laws.

But it is said that Platt is a boss. Well, will he be any less a boss if Tammany succeeds this year? Rather more, I should say, in that event than if our union ticket is elected. Will he be hurt? Not the least. Next after the people of our whole city, those who will be hurt most will be the men composing that Committee of Fifty; their ability to be useful to their fellow-citizens, and that of similar bodies of representative men will be seriously impaired for some time, the power of professional politicians will be greatly increased, and our city will become again the easy prey of its enemies. When calmly analyzed, their objections are so trivial as sorely to try one's patience. I hope that the men who make them may survive the recoil of the blow that they are striking at our city and be in condition to give it at some future time the benefit of their energy, activity, and good intentions. Could our city be assured that it could elect each for ten years to come such candidates as can be elected this year, presented under the same conditions and auspices, it would become in that time one of the best, and best governed cities in the world.

And now I come to the question which alone is thought to cast any doubt upon a repetition of the result of the election of last year. What are known as Sunday laws have been enforced during the last four months with a rigor never before known in New-York City, and unknown in any other city in the State. I do not and cannot criticise public officers because they have enforced the law as it is called, and so believed it to be, but this course has interfered with the amusements, habits, and convenience of great numbers of our best citizens, to whom it had not previously occurred that violations of the laws of either God or man, and it has so disturbed the minds of these citizens that many of them, we are told, are inclined to do a very bad thing, a thing in violation of their conscience, in order to emphasize publicly the resentment they feel.

We are told that they propose to do this although they have no hope that it will bring relief immediately, or for a long time to come. I am not prepared to believe that any large number of honest, thoughtful men will take this course, and our German fellow-citizens are honest and thoughtful men. I suggest to them: Do you not express your resentment at too high a price when you do this? As a sincere admirer of your race, of your arts, your literature, your science, in short, of your unbounded services to mankind, I say, Do not do this; it is unworthy of you. This whole question must and will be submitted to the people of our city for discussion and decision. Public opinion will compel this from the Legislature. The best thought of our wisest and best citizenship is in favor of this course.

The Question of Home Rule.

Permit me to say a word to those who still oppose the submission of this and kindred questions for decision to the people of our city. We have had sharp and valuable experience of late upon this subject. Bear in mind the distinction between what are known as mala in se and mala prohibita. Penalties against the former enforce themselves almost automatically by the common assent of all civilized mankind. Penalties against the latter never have been and never can be enforced—for any length of time—against public opinion of the geographical divisions that choose within themselves the officers charged with the duty of enforcing penalties for violation of law.

We have seen within a few months that these laws when administered by bad men are used only for corruption and serve no good purpose whatever, and that administered by honest men they are found to be so oppressive that large numbers of our people who wish honest, decent government are turning back to the bad in blind resentment. This spectacle should make all well wishers of our city thoughtful, should convince them that mere obstinate negation will not answer, that something must be done.

You do not satisfy us when you say that the State of New-York is the sovereign. She is the sovereign to make the laws, but not to execute them; that is done by locally chosen officers. I say to you, let the sovereign either omit to impose laws and penalties upon us which our public opinion will not sustain, or else let him send his officers to execute his laws; either course would be more merciful than the present. The present practice tends to give us hypocrites for legislators and knaves for executive officers—for only those who violate their oaths of office can retain power permanently under this system—and as a logical result it depraves and degrades the people of our cities and inflicts upon them the countless miseries that are the spawn of bad government.

And now, is not the path of duty plain; is not the way of wisdom plain; is there one single reason why every friend of our city should not rally behind our ticket? The answer is so easy that I cannot doubt that election day will give us again a demonstration of the patriotism and discriminating good sense of our people, and that again we will be surprised by a great triumph for the cause of good government, freedom, and equality of every citizen under the law.

Ex-Mayor Grace for Fusion.

Ex-Mayor Grace sent a letter to the meeting, in which he wrote that he felt the deepest possible interest in the success of the fusion ticket, and that the success of Tammany Hall appeared to him to be an impossibility, and would be a disheartening result to all those interested in the elevation of things political. He also expressed himself in favor of opening the saloons on Sunday for the sale of light wines and beer.

The meeting was closed with short talks by James Byrne and John H. Dougherty, who spoke in the same line as the other speakers of the evening, and urged support of the fusion ticket.

Register To-day! The hours in this city are from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and in Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M. To-morrow will be the last day of registration.

TO INSPECT REGISTRATION LISTS

Good Government Club Men Will Make a Thorough Investigation to Guard Against Fraud.

The Good Government Club members propose to carefully investigate the registration lists on a hunt for frauds.

"Everybody who has qualified as an illiterate, who will be under the law entitled to assistance in the voting booth, will be carefully looked after," said Isaac K. Klein yesterday. "We are going to look up all men who register from stables or vacant lots. This work will be begun as soon as the registration closes."

"Will the clubs have watchers at the polls, as they did last year?"

"We certainly shall. We propose to show ourselves. Some people seem to have an idea that we are all weak, puny individuals. We have plenty of men who have muscle. If the occasion requires it, there are many good fighters who wouldn't mind a little brush with a longshoreman if the latter were trying to violate the law and was ugly about it.

"We have some men who are familiar with political methods in the First District, and can hold their own in that section of the city."

Fighting Against Williams.

The Good Government Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District is waging a vigorous campaign against ex-Inspector Williams, the Republican candidate for the Senate in the Twelfth Senate District, and Jacob Kunzenman, the State Democracy-Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Fourteenth District. The Good Government Club's candidate for the Senate is David Schwartz, and its candidate for the Assembly in the Fourteenth District is Charles A. Kelby, who is also the candidate of the Independent Republicans, who have, naturally enough, repudiated the deal whereby Kunzenman was foisted upon them as their candidate for the Assembly.

Printing of Good Government Tickets.

The motion to enjoin the Police Commissioners from printing election tickets for the Good Government Clubs will be argued Monday in the Supreme Court.

Corporation Counsel Scott will appear for the Commissioners and Joseph H. Choate is to be present for the Good Government Clubs.

All intending voters who have not registered should do so to-day or to-morrow. Hours in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

TO-DAY'S POLITICAL CALENDAR.

German-American citizens' Union Assembly District Meetings.—Thirty-fourth District, Kramer's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Alexander Avenue; Thirtieth District, 177 East Eighty-fourth Street; Tenth District, 100 Avenue A; Twenty-sixth District, 313 East Seventy-first Street; Thirteenth District, 529 Ninth Avenue; Fourth District, 169 East Broadway; Sixteenth District, 113 and 120 Columbia Street—all at 8 P. M.

Tammany Assembly District Meetings.—Fourteenth District, 528 East Eleventh Street; Ninth District, 202 Ninth Avenue; Twenty-sixth District, Seventy-fourth Street and Avenue A; Northtrict, Seventy-fourth Street and Avenue A, and northwest corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Second Avenue; Twenty-fourth District, 1,029 Third Avenue; Twenty-second District, 675 Third Avenue—all at 8 P. M.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt, G. Waldo Smith, and the Rev. Father Ducey will speak on municipal reform and the canals of the State, and the ballot to be cast for their improvement at the coming election, at Union Church, Forty-sixth Street, west of Broadway, evening.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst opens his campaign against ex-Inspector Alexander S. Williams, Republican candidate for Senate in the Twelfth District. Dr. Parkhurst will speak in Arlington Hall, St. Mark's Place, this evening.

Mass meeting for honest government, addressed by Police Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker and the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, at Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, 8 P. M.

Republican mass meeting at Cooper Union under the auspices of the Republican State Club. Speeches by ex-Senator Fassett of Elmira, Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, and Nathaniel Norton of Buffalo, 8 P. M.

German-American Reform Association mass meeting, Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, 8 P. M.

Ninth Assembly District anti-Tammany Democrats' meeting to ratify the Tammany ticket, 301 Eighth Avenue, 8 P. M.

Twenty-fourth Assembly District State Democracy meeting, Maennerchor Hall, 208 East Fifty-sixth Street, 8 P. M.

Parade and mass meeting of the Riverside, Columbus, and St. Nicholas Republican Clubs, Lion Park, this evening.

Fusion candidates meet the Republican Executive Committee at 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, 4:30 P. M.

The Amalgamated Association ratification meeting, Union Hall, 174 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 8 P. M.

Meeting of the Campaign Committee of the German-American Citizens' Union, 30 Stuyvesant Street, 5 P. M.

Colored Republican County Organization meeting, 114 West Fifty-third Street, 8 P. M.

Registration, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A Fatal Hurricane in Lublin.

WARSAW, Oct. 24.—The City of Lublin, capital of the Government of that name in Russian Poland, was visited by a hurricane to-day, which resulted in loss of life and great damage to property.

Are You Low-Spirited? Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Worry is worse than work—makes a man sick quicker. Worry comes largely from nervousness. Horsford's Acid Phosphate clears the brain and strengthens the nerves.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE NO FUSEL OIL

Will give you days of comfort, nights of peace. No more coughs, backache nor raw throats.

NO FEAR OF GRIP.

To be had of grocers and druggists. Book with pictures sent by

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

VICTORY IS NOW CERTAIN

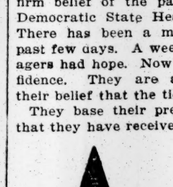
Democratic Leaders Have No Doubt of the Result of Election.

CONFIDENCE IS INCREASING DAILY

They Now Have Absolute Faith in Carrying Everything Before Them—Senator Hill Gives His Views.

That the Democratic State ticket is going to be elected this year was the fixed and firm belief of the party managers at the Democratic State Headquarters yesterday. There has been a marked change in the past few days. A week ago the party managers had hope. Now they have great confidence. They are absolutely sincere in their belief that the ticket is going to win.

They base their predictions upon reports that they have received from all sections of the State, and upon private information that they receive through various channels. The demonstration at Cooper Union on Wednesday night was a source of great encouragement. Senator Hill went to Albany yesterday on an early train. Before going he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:



"That was a great meeting at Cooper Union last evening. I have had the pleasure of making many speeches in this city, but the interest and enthusiasm attached to the one last evening excels them all. The deep attention shown me, and the evident careful consideration paid to all I said, was conclusive proof to me that the people of New-York are fully alive to the issues of the campaign, and are going about in their usually vigorous manner to remedy uncalled-for and unnecessary impositions under which they are disfranchised of their personal rights.

"It was a welcome sight to me to see in the auditorium and on the stage representative Democrats of the various Democratic organizations in this city. Their presence and personal statements attest a unity of Democracy on the State ticket, and it is gratifying to me, as it must be to my party in the rest of the State, to know that the Democracy of New-York County is indefatigably at work and united for success in the State this Fall. Indeed, I shall always remember last night's meeting at Cooper Union as one of the most enthusiastic that I have ever had the pleasure of addressing."

Chairman Hinkley said:

"The magnificent demonstration at the Cooper Union ratification meeting last night is calculated, in my opinion, to give a vast amount of additional strength to the Democratic canvass. As an object lesson of Democratic unity and harmony in this most important centre of Democratic hopes, the meeting cannot fail to produce a most salutary effect. All local differences were merged into one general desire for the success of the State ticket and the redemption of the Legislature from the hands of those who made the burden of taxation so intolerable last Winter.

"Then as to the campaign document could not be set forth than Senator Hill's admirable speech. It was a clear, forcible exposition of the issues of the campaign. I feel assured that very great good will come from this harmony reunion. It will completely set at rest the malicious reports disseminated by Republican sources that the Democrats of New-York are hopelessly divided. Last night effectually settled such reports."

"What is your opinion of the progress of the campaign thus far?

"I am greatly encouraged by what I regard as the most important feature of our side of the canvass. That is the clear perception of the situation by all Democrats. The most dangerous element of a canvass, it appears to me, is the success of misrepresentation. That is, fortunately, absent this year. The issues of honest government, economy, home rule, and steadfastness of purpose are with us, and are recognized on all hands as being the distinguishing characteristics of the Democratic position. The highly gratifying reports that reach me from all parts of the State are all the more valuable as they evidence popular faith in the Democratic Party and distrust of those who betrayed the people after masquerading as reformers.

"I think the Democratic Party is stronger to-day in the State than it has been for years, for the simple reason that an opportunity has been afforded to contrast its professions and practice with those of its opponents. This is the keynote of the thousands of letters, estimates, and predictions I have received. They all say that people throughout the State are tired of Republican rule, because they have been deceived. The tide of public opinion is ominously setting in our direction, and that tide is irresistible when it is swelled by the indignation and disgust caused by the extraordinary shifting, contradictions, and inconsistencies displayed by Republican leaders and speakers. The air is clear of the clouds of deception this Fall, and that means incalculable strength to the cause of Democracy. There is a healthy spirit and confidence also, which breathes of success. Every Democrat will go to the polls on election day with the consciousness of having the popular, honest, convincing side of the question with him."

Chairman Mason of the Executive Committee said:

"The opinion has been expressed to me by men associated with many previous campaigns that the meeting last evening was the best and most telling ever held in this city. It was a meeting of the united Democracy, and no one will deny that the united Democracy was there, both on the platform and in the audience. The moral effect of this meeting must not be underestimated. Its influence will permeate every section of the State and cause an enthusiasm for earnest and persistent work for the success of the ticket.

"The able manner in which Senator Hill discussed the issues of the campaign places the Republican Party in a defensive attitude. Their hypocrisies and shallow pretensions were fully exposed with that vim and vigor and masterly eloquence which is characteristic of Senator Hill. He did not confine himself exclusively to the personal liberty issue of the campaign, but went further and deeper into matters affecting tax rate, tariff, and other issues. The complimentary terms used in expressing the position of the party in its inducement of the Federal Administration were frank and sincere. No one will deny that the party is a unit in upholding all acts of the Federal officers. It was observed that his commendation met with the enthusiastic approbation of all present.

"The way in which he handled the speech of ex-Senator Warner Miller and the exposé of the position of the local Republicans, headed by that wily Mr. Lauterbach, has created no end of discussion in Republican circles in this city, and has put the local Republican organization in a defensive attitude also. From now out it may be expected that a series of explanations that don't explain will be made by the Republican leaders here. Their acrobatic and gymnastic attitudes, illustrated in their party platforms for the past dozen years, and their present position in this city on the excise question, and a reverse position above the Harlem River, are comical ones. Versatile as Mr. Lauterbach is in law, he has demonstrated a capacity of an amateur in politics. As before stated, the effect of the meeting last evening and the meeting of the New-York State Democracy to-night keeps alive the interest and awakens an enthusiasm for the State ticket that presages its triumphant success.

"The apt and catchy expression used by Senator Hill in his remarks at Cooper Union, and especially the one referring to the 'Star of the East' for the encouragement of the Democracy of the Nation, will now be a theme of discussion among Democrats from Montauk to Dunkirk. I can imagine Mr. Lauterbach's feelings to-day when he reads Senator Hill's speech where he says: 'I decline to permit him to change the Republican platform by putting words in Mr. Miller's mouth which he never uttered, and by giving a construction to the platform which is utterly and entirely indefensible.' The Senator has placed these two estimable gentlemen in a position of explanation, and the Democrats are naturally anxious to know what reply Mr. Lauterbach will make."

Last chance for registration to-day and to-morrow! Places of registration open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

INSISTS ON ENFORCING THE LAW.

Law Committee of Tammany Calls Attention to the Statutes.

The Law Committee of Tammany Hall, of which Civil Justice Daniel F. Martin is Chairman, sent the following letter to President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board yesterday:

Sir: During the time that John I. Davenport held the office of Chief Supervisor of Elections in this district, many acts of his deputies which were in open violation of both the letter and the spirit of the election law become fixed customs pursued from year to year. The continuance of those wrongs against the franchise was made possible only because of the aggressiveness of the deputy marshals, the pertinacity with which they pursued their illegal practices during each election, and the shameful boldness with which they were sustained by their employer when acting in his judicial capacity as Magistrate.

Among other methods pursued during this period to intimidate voters were the following:

1. To threaten with arrest naturalized citizens who attepted to register or to vote without producing to the Inspectors of Election their certificates of naturalization, and notwithstanding the fact that abundant evidence of such naturalization was produced to the inspectors.

2. To challenge persons attempting to register or to vote, and to threaten such with arrest in case they persisted in their attempt; and this notwithstanding the voter was willing to take the statutory oath of his competence.

3. To issue warrants for alleged violations of the election law, and to arrest the persons named in the warrants when they appeared at the polls to register or cast their ballots to vote.

These practices, although wholly illegal, were pursued for so long a time that their venerableness finally gave them the appearance of legality, so that to-day many of the inspectors of election believe them to be lawful. That these evil communications corrupted the good manners of the Police Department is proved by the general order promulgated to the force by Inspector Byrnes just before election last year, in which order the police were instructed to arrest at the polls, and before they had voted, persons charged with violating the election law, and this, notwithstanding their readiness to swear in their votes. In some cases citizens who had lawfully registered and voted for many years, were thus arrested and subsequently discharged without trial.

The effect of these illegal practices has been to intimidate and keep from the polls a large number of naturalized citizens who are lawfully entitled to register and to vote, but whose naturalization papers have been lost or mislaid. Furthermore, the example furnished by such cases, and the notoriety which the facts obtained among the friends and neighbors of the victims have resulted in keeping from the polls many other citizens who were lawfully entitled to register and to vote, but whose timidity and fear of arrest led them to forego their legal rights.

That "inspectors are simply ministerial officers, performing the duties of the office as the statute directs," is settled law. (See People vs. Bell, 110 N. Y., 175.)

Interpreting the law in the spirit of this and similar decisions, the present Attorney General has rightly held that inspectors "have no judicial powers authorizing them to reject the vote of any person offering the same who complies with the statutory tests," and that the Inspectors "cannot require a foreign-born voter to produce his naturalization papers." (See Jewett's Manual, pp. 135-138.)

Although the law is clear, the erroneous views concerning the same are so generally entertained by both Inspectors and police that in order to avoid a repetition of the wrongs of previous years, and a further continuance of their effect, I beg to suggest that the Police Board call the foregoing decisions to the attention of all the election officers, and that they also issue an order to the police directing them not to arrest any person at the polls charged with violating the election law while such person is attempting to vote, provided he takes the statutory oath, until after he has had an opportunity to cast his ballot.

In the interest of the whole body of voters, and for the purpose of securing a proper observance of the law in the approaching election, I respectfully ask your honorable board to issue the proper notice and orders to carry the foregoing suggestions into effect.

Register To-day! The hours in this city are from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and in Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M. To-morrow will be the last day of registration.

LIQUOR DEALERS WILL WORK HARD

Indignant at the Excise Plank in the Republican Platform.

The Executive Committee of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of the State of New-York, at a special meeting held yesterday, at Terrace Garden, indorsed the Democratic State ticket.

The support of such candidates for Senate and Assembly was urged as have declared in favor of a modification of the excise laws.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Whereas, The Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association of the State of New-York, through its Executive Committee, at a meeting held in the City of New-York on Oct. 24, 1895, does affirm and believe that we are engaged in a legitimate business from which a larger revenue is exacted than from any other trade in this State; and

Whereas, At the Republican State Convention, held at Saratoga Sept. 17, 1895, a resolution was adopted which read: "That we believe in the maintenance o fthe Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality," and the Executive Committee of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association of the State of New-York deems the above plank of the Republican platform an insult to the working people of the State, as well as the people engaged in the liquor business; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the platform of the Democratic Party adopted at their convention, held in the City of Syracuse, Sept. 24, 1895, and pledge our support to the election of the entire Democratic State ticket.

Resolved, That we urge upon the members of the trade throughout the State that they support only such candidates for the Senate and Assembly as will vote for the enactment of a just and equitable modification of the excise laws of the State of New-York.

John Morrissey of Syracuse, Secretary of the State Association, said that the above resolutions had been passed unanimously. He said he was not authorized to give out further information.

Morris Tekulsky, ex-President of the State association, said the association would heartily support the Democratic State ticket.

"The gentlemen at to-day's meeting," added Mr. Tekulsky, "came from every part of the State. They are unanimous in the belief that the outlook for Democratic success is exceedingly bright."

Those present at yesterday's meeting were Daniel Holland, John Morrissey, John O'Hara, Binghamton; George H. Meade, Troy; Julius Gottschalk, Brooklyn; August Baetzhold, Buffalo; M. W. Golden, Rondout; P. J. Fitzgerald, Troy; B. B. Kerens, Alderman Andrew Noonan, ex-Alderman F. G. Rinn, Louis Struever, John Shady, Eugene Brown, Christopher Boylan, T. M. Mallon, and Morris Tekulsky of New-York City; George G. Campbell, Syracuse; Martin Gabriel, Jr., Buffalo; M. J. Nolan, Albany; L. Murray, Elmira; J. A. Ratjen, Long Island City; C. G. Hazlett, Joseph T. Collins, and Robert W. Oliver, Brooklyn; John A. Beaver, Niagara Falls, and P. H. Nolan, Port Jervis.

PIMPLES

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, prevented by **Cuticura Soap**, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, because the only preventive of inflammation of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

IT'S A MERCY

That Riker's Expectorant Cures Hoarseness; otherwise with all the Whooping and Hurrahing that is going on there wouldn't be a good robust voice left by election time. Only 60cts. a bottle for this swift, pleasant, and **CERTAIN CURE** for a Cough or Cold, Grippe, Bronchitis, Croup, or any other Throat or Lung trouble. And your money back if it fails. Of your druggist or at

Riker's,

6th Ave., cor. 22d St.

Reed & Barton Silversmiths.

Sterling Silver Exquisitely Wrought In Artistic and Practical Forms.

37 Union Square, N. Y.

13 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

All intending voters who have not registered should do so to-day or to-morrow. Hours in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

ARE UNITED IN RENSSELAER.

Democrats Have No Divisions and Are Sure of Victory.

Matters are shaping themselves very well in Rensselaer County for the Democratic State ticket. Col. George T. Steenburg of that county was one of the callers at the Democratic State Headquarters yesterday. He said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The developments of the past few days have been such as to give us a united Democracy in our county. This fact insures to us the election of a Democratic Senator in our Senatorial district. Ex-Mayor Whelan, who has been somewhat of a factionalist, has unqualifiedly announced that he would support the regular Democratic nominees on the State and local ticket. The Republicans have based their claims for success in our county on Democratic division, but this is happily healed up, and we present a united front to the enemy. It must be understood that a united Democracy in Rensselaer means one of the hardest and most persistent campaigns, and that the hopes and expectations of the Republicans, who have been constantly alive to create dissension in our ranks, are doomed. Without division in Rensselaer they frankly admit they have no possible hope of success. The course pursued by ex-Mayor Whelan and his lieutenants is highly commended, as are the efforts being made all over the State to unite on a harmonious ticket this Fall. It is due somewhat to the efforts made by our leading Democrats that our county should not be recorded upon the list as doubtful. Under this condition of affairs we are naturally enthusiastic, and the unification of both elements of Democracy has given an impetus and stimulated our energies to work incessantly and assiduously for the success of the ticket. Rensselaer now will roll up its old-time majority."

STRONG SUPPORT OF AMOS CUMMINGS

Voters Coming to Him Without Respect to Party.

Col. Walter Gresham, Congressman from Texas, called upon Amos J. Cummings yesterday, and congratulated him upon the progress he is making in his canvass. He said that, if he had a thousand votes, he would be glad to give them all for the pleasure of seeing Mr. Cummings again in Congress.

The sentiment expressed by the Texas statesman is being echoed in papers in all parts of the country, regardless of political bias. From all parts of the country there are expressions of hope that he will be returned. One Southern editor asserts that no member of the last Congress had so much influence in the House as Mr. Cummings.

At a meeting of union printers, at 202 Ninth Avenue, a call upon voters to support Mr. Cummings without regard to party was presented, which bore the signatures of over 1,000 union printers.

At a meeting of the Independent County Organization of the Seventh Assembly District, held in Caledonian Hall, Horatio Street, last evening, Ernest Harvier cordially indorsed the candidacy of Amos J. Cummings for Congress. He assured his audience that Mr. Cummings was a warm friend of the laboring man, and would be prompt to see that his rights were protected.

The William O'Shay Association, at a meeting at its rooms, at 303 Eighth Avenue, at which some 200 members were present, passed a series of resolutions commendatory of Amos J. Cummings, and pledging the association to his support.

All intending voters who have not registered should do so to-day or to-morrow. Hours in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

BIG GAIN PROMISED IN BROOME.

Charles Davis Says Democrats Are Increasing in Strength.

Charles Davis of Binghamton, who was associated with Col. Daniel S. Lamont when he was Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, was in the city yesterday. Speaking of the outlook in Broome County, he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I am fully satisfied, after personal inquiries into the fifteen towns of our county and the eleven wards of the City of Binghamton, that we shall increase our Democratic vote this Fall fully 1,000 over that cast last Fall. I base this prediciton on the statement made to me by large property owners that the increase of $31,555.45 in our taxes over that of 1894 has been unnecessary, and no reasonble reason exists why it should be so. In addition to this there is a general disposition among the independent voters of Broome—and they are prolific with us—to reverse the position maintained by them last Fall, and rebuke the dominant party. I can truthfully say that this sentiment is also largely encouraged by what is known as the regular Republican organization, which will be manifested in a very large percentage of their vote that will stay at home this Fall. Everything is propitious in our county, and the full Democratic vote will be polled."

IS MAKING A STRONG CANVASS.

Francis A. Acer Not Deterred by a Republican Plurality.

Francis A. Acer, the Tammany candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, is not a bit disturbed by the apparent Republican plurality of the district. He is making a campaign that shows he intends to win if hard work will do it. There is nothing half-hearted about his canvass, so his friends say. Mr. Acer is as well indorsed as any man who ever ran for the Assembly in that section of the city. Among those who have signed his indorsement are ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Frederic R. Coudert, Theodore W. Myers, John D. Crimmins, Walter Stanton, Judge Charles H. Van Brunt, M. Warley Platzek, John McEnerney, Samuel D. Babcock, and several others.

VICTORY FOR GOV. FOSTER

He Will Probably Be Renominated for Governor of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 24.—The Democratic State Central Committee met today, and called the nominating convention for Dec. 18, at Shreveport. It has been conceded that if an early date were fixed for the convention, Gov. Murphy J. Foster would be renominated without opposition, and to-day's meeting of the committee practically settles the matter. A strong anti-Foster sentiment has been aroused in several sections of the State, and has centred itself about Judge Samuel D. McEnery of the Supreme Court, who has already been twice Governor of Louisiana. Judge McEnery to-day announced decisively that he would not be a candidate. This has demoralized the anti-Foster men, and they now concede that the early date fixed for the meeting of the nominating convention will entirely prevent the building up of any opposition to Foster. The election of complete State and city tickets will be held on the second Tuesday of April, 1896.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe or cause pain. Purely vegetable, easy to take. 25 cents.

Handsome New Styles in Sterling Silver.

Fruit and Ice Cream Sets of various combinations in elegant figured and brocade silk cases.

Appropriate for Complimentary Gifts.

R. Wallace & Sons MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths, FIFTH AVENUE,

Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS.

—Norton Chase, the candidate of the Democracy for Attorney General, returned to Albany Tuesday, after several days' absence. On the last registration day the Republicans charged that the Democrats had brought seventy-odd repeaters from West Troy to Albany and caused them to be registered in the lower wards. Mr. Chase is Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, and immediately upon his return he penned this letter:

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1895.

Henry F. Snyder, Esq., Chairman Republican City Committee:

Dear Sir: On returning to Albany after several days' absence my attention has been called to several articles which have appeared in The Evening Journal, charging that some seventy persons have come to this city from Troy and illegally registered. No steps seem to have been taken by any person or body to investigate this serious allegation. On behalf of the Democratic City Committee, I beg leave to say that we have secured the services of Harry A. Peckham, Esq., to act for us in making a thorough examination of these charges, to have the names of all persons illegally registered stricken from the lists, and to secure the arrest of any person who may have violated the election law. In order to avoid all factious disputes in the court and to expedite the proposed investigation, I beg leave to suggest that your committee appoint some attorney to act with Mr. Peckham in obtaining the proposed results, which must be desired by all good citizens.

Yours, &c., NORTON CHASE,
Chairman Democratic City Committee.

George Addington was appointed on behalf of the Republicans.

—The story is told about the Capitol at Albany that Assemblyman Henry E. Abell, who was conducting the inquiry into the State Civil Service and Regents' Departments, and ex-Assemblyman Myer Nussbaum, who was acting as counsel for the committee, made a compact not to continue the investigation until after election. This agreement was made early in August, when Mr. Abell expected to be nominated for Senator in Brooklyn and Mr. Nussbaum for Senator in Albany. Mr. Nussbaum "caught on," but Mr. Abell failed in his grasping powers. When this condition came about Mr. Abell called for a resumption of the investigation, but Mr. Nussbaum failed to put in an appearance. Mr. Nussbaum sent word to Mr. Abell that his canvass was under way, and that he had to look out for it. Mr. Abell replied that, election or no election, the inquiry would proceed. And it did proceed, the testimony making about 300,000 words.

—Committeeman John Bowe, representing the Albany district, predicts that the Democratic State ticket will receive 3,000 plurality in Albany City and 1,000 plurality in the county. The Republicans last Fall carried the county by 861. Mr. Bowe says that a full vote will be polled, and that the Democrats will pull straight. Already, he says, they are getting over their soreness caused by the local nominations. Mr. Bowe estimates that out of the 38,000 vote which will be polled in Albany County, there will not be more than 1,000 defective ballots.

—The popularity of Patrick J. Gleason with the school-children of Long Island City is shown by the demand for Mr. Gleason's picture. Within a week he gave out 5,000 and has had to order more from the printer. A large-sized card bearing the pictures of new schoolhouses and the battleaxe emblem, together with Mr. Gleason's picture, has also been in great demand. Two thousand were distributed in four days. The battleaxe scarfpin emblem is being worn in a great many Long Island City necktie.

—The engraver who made the emblems for the sample ballots and certificates to County Clerks sent out by the Secretary of State put an American flag on the ship under full sail which was selected by the Democratic Party Reform Organization. As there was no flag in the copy of the emblem furnished in the party's certificate to the Secretary of State, and the emblem would have been illegal if there had been, the flag had to be eliminated at the last minute, before the documents were placed in the mails.

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WORK FOR VIGILANCE MEN

Dr. Parkhurst Points Out Present and Future Political Duties.

ADVOCATES OF THE FUSION TICKET

Messrs. Peckham, Roosevelt and Parsons Speak In Its Favor—The Need of a Non-Partisan Municipal Party Suggested.

When the members of the City Vigilance League come together, formally, as it were, around the public banquet table, subjects of grave municipal importance are sure to be discussed. Such was the case last night, on the occasion of the third annual dinner of the league, which was held at the St. Denis Hotel. All the prominent leaders of the organization were in attendance, and the present campaign and the general subject of municipal government and non-partisanship were talked about with earnestness and eloquence.

Some interesting views were broached. Wheeler H. Peckham, Theodore Roosevelt, and John E. Parsons advocated supporting the fusion ticket. They said it was a very good, non-partisan ticket. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst championed the establishment of a thoroughly non-partisan municipal organization, and he pledged to such an organization the services of the City Vigilance League. Mayor Strong's administration was indorsed.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, President of the league, presided over the dinner, which began at 8 o'clock. To his right, at the guests' table, were Wheeler H. Peckham, John E. Parsons, Joseph Murray, James A. Scrymser, and John Crosby Brown. To his left, at the beginning of the dinner, were Police Commissioner A. D. Parker, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, and the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce. Places were left vacant for President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board and Police Commissioner Andrews.

President Roosevelt was detained at a public meeting in the upper part of the city, and Commissioner Andrews spent the earlier hours of the evening talking law enforcement to the citizens of Whitestone, L. I. The following letter from him was read:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23.

My Dear Mr. Abbott:

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind letter of the 22d inst., inviting me to be present at the third annual dinner of the City Vigilance League on Thursday evening, Oct. 24, as a guest of the league. I have promised to speak that evening at Whitestone, L. I., at a meeting called by the citizens and clergy of that place to protest against the lawlessness of the saloon element.

You may have observed from the papers that a few days ago a murder took place about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning in an unlicensed saloon. The good people of that community have apparently come to the conclusion that drunken rows in unlicensed saloons on Sunday are not desirable, and are taking steps to prevent further lawlessness.

I shall return to the city as speedily as possible after speaking at Whitestone, and shall certainly give myself the pleasure of attending the dinner, although I will necessarily be quite late.

Please present my compliments to Dr. Parkhurst for his personal invitation, and believe me,

A. D. ANDREWS.

Letters of regret were read by Secretary Abbott from Private Secretary Job E. Hedges, in behalf of Mayor Strong, and from Judge Allison, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, William E. Dodge, and Col. Frederick D. Grant of the Board of Police Commissioners.

From the Rev. John Hall.

In his letter of regret at his inability to attend the services, the Rev. Dr. John Hall said:

712 Fifth Avenue,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1895.

Dear Sir: Though I am prevented from being at the dinner of the Vigilance League on the 24th inst., I am in full sympathy with every judicious effort to secure pure administration of just laws, and I hope your efforts will be made more and more successful. Yours faithfully,

JOHN HALL.

Among those at the tables were:

J. H. Armstrong, W. W. Atterbury, J. P. Archibald, A. W. Abbott, M. Beattie, J. A. Bennett, J. A. Blanchard, J. S. Bussing, J. Bishop, A. G. Bowen, J. R. Conkling, C. C. Curtis, L. G. Callanan, H. E. Cobb, C. S. Cooper, Charles Cook, C. H. T. Collis, A. W. Dennett, G. A. Dennison, H. E. Deming, L. Dickerman, T. Dunham, T. Dwight, J. L. Erving, J. Elmendorf, C. P. Fagnani, the Rev. L. C. Funk, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Louis M. Fulton, Charles Commissioner John P. Faure, F. S. Grob, E. J. Gillies, H. Gleason, Richard Watson Gilder, F. H. Holgate, S. C. Harriot, J. N. Hallock, Ernest Hall, J. M. Horton, J. D. Husted, E. A. J. Interman, William Kingsley, E. S. Kassing, J. G. Kennedy, and the Rev. A. E. Kittredge.

W. G. Kammerer, W. E. Knox, C. E. Lawton, G. A. Luch, E. M. Lyman, A. E. Marling, W. B. Murray, H. B. Mason, T. W. Morris, Frank Moss, A. E. Myers, F. C. Mitchell, W. G. Marshall, Joseph Murray, James McCreery, T. L. McClintock, H. P. McEwen, P. W. McIndoe, W. F. McElveen, E. A. Newell, D. J. Osgood, E. C. O'Brien, C. A. B. Pratt, Edward Prime, A. M. Powell, W. H. Parsons, Police Commissioner A. D. Parker, the Rev. Dr. Chas. Parkhurst, H. V. Parsell, V. Pisek, Ellis H. Roberts, I. N. Seligman, Jacob H. Schiff, L. L. Seaman, T. E. Satterthwaite, J. H. Seamore, John Stewart, J. A. Scrymser, L. Stolber, A. C. Smith, D. Schwartz, Tax Commissioner Theodore Sutro, H. M. Silver, W. E. Stiger, W. T. Stopp, James Talcott, George Taylor, W. R. Wilcox, T. F. White, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, J. A. Wilbur, J. K. Warnock, A. L. Wolbarst, A. L. R. White, and W. P. Young.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's Address.

The dinner lasted for two hours. There was no wine on the bill of fare. There was long-continued applause as the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst arose to speak. He said:

If I may be permitted, as the presiding officer, to replace the addresses of our kind friends, I should like to speak a word of congratulation to the members of the league. My heart goes out to you warmly. We have labored together for nearly three years. Our friendship has been tested by hard experiences. It might be thought it was a bit apropos, while the air is still blue with smoke—for us to come together to enjoy ourselves, and to spend a whole evening in mutual felicitations. The significance of our dinner is in its occurring at this time. It indicates one of the features and part of the quality of the City Vigilance League.

You and I, brothers, have come into this thing to stay. We do not expect immediate results. We don't reject them, and will be glad to get them, but we are not looking especially for them. From the first our eyes have been set on a distant goal, and much as we think of the 5th of this November, we are thinking a mighty sight more of the things that lie far beyond Nov. 5. We are not prepared to purchase results at this election on terms that will stop us from attaining far more important results further on.

But all this will not stop us from putting forth our utmost effort to bring about the defeat of Tammany Hall on Nov. 5. We want to see the blow of a year ago redoubled. I would be dreadfully sorry to have any one think we are laboring so hard for the distant future that we cannot work also for immediate results.

Defeats do not disturb us; victories do not overwhelm us. There is more danger in attaining a big victory than in suffering a defeat. There is more likelihood of our losing our heads. So let us renew to-night our covenant vows to stay in the long fight.

I have been whipped off and on for four years, and it has done me good. I have not yet made up my mind that we will be defeated on Nov. 5, and I hope we won't. But I'm perfectly prepared for anything under heaven that comes. If we are defeated, I'm not going to lose a wink of sleep. If we are defeated on Nov. 5 we will commence on Nov. 6 to rally for Nov. 4, 1896. I feel so confident we are on the road to substantial victory, come when it may, that I am not disposed to be racked by whatever happens now. I have the same desire to lay low the same striped beast. The prospects for victory are brighter than they were a week ago. The circumstances are peculiar. There is a certain amount of distraction among the better element, matched by a certain amount of distraction among the lower classes.

The anti-Tammany sentiment is stronger and more intelligent now than it was a year ago. All honor be to the Commissioners of Accounts for the results of their investigations. We understand better to-day the constitutional, inherent, congenital—oh, I wish there were more words—viciousness of the enemy.

City Vigilance League United.

We of the City Vigilance League are united in favor of non-partisanship in the conduct of municipal affairs. We see the danger accruing to the municipality when interests foreign to the main issue intrude. We are confronted by a Republican machine and a Democratic machine.

But we have in New-York no great body of men, representative of the various necessities of the city, ready to move to the front to make for us a slate of good candidates. I want you to take that to heart. We never can have the best nominations until we have such an organization as this of which I speak. Now, that is our problem. We talk here frankly to one another. We have no fads, no hobbies. We strive to square ourselves to the situation. If you have a factory, you select men as employes especially fitted for the work. Then why, under heaven shouldn't the same thing apply to our city and its officials? This is the problem we are here to face. We are not in this thing for office. I don't think a member of our league holds public office. I don't think the Mayor has offered one of us a place—for reasons which I do not care to discuss. Perhaps when the great central body of citizens I have referred to comes into existence, we may be able to come in and serve as a part of that machinery. We are prepared to serve it in any way. We have no ambition but to make as large a contribution as we can to the welfare of the city.

Wheeler H. Peckham's Address.

Wheeler H. Peckham's theme was municipal government, and the relation between it and political parties. He said:

You call yourselves a Vigilance League. I remember, when I was a lad, hearing of a Vigilance Committee. It was called into existence for the same reason that called you into existence, because the laws were not enforced, because crimes went unpunished. That Vigilance Committee in San Francisco would catch fellows and string them up to trees. You have not yet gone so far as to hang anybody. But you have got a certain set of fellows out of office, and they're all ready to be hanged.

Your league was organized in order that we might have a good city government, in order that we might have a non-partisan government. I am glad Dr. Parkhurst told us we must also be resolute in the present contest.

We have been talking of clean streets for twenty years, and we have gotten our first glimpse of them under Mayor Strong. But there are other things for us to get—sewers, well-lighted streets, the regulation of the police. Now, a good city government gives us all of these conveniences and luxuries, and so does a bad city government, but one does so promptly, efficiently, and honestly, and the other does not. A bad city goverenment gives us a corrupt Police Department. That's just the difference, and that's just the issue. We're determined to have a good city government.

The only way to get good government is to have what may be called non-partisan government. That does not mean we are not to have partisanship in city affairs. But the issue, for instance, would be a sewer, or the length of a proposed boulevard. What we want is a non-partisan party.

Mr. Peckham devoted some attention to the speech of Frederic R. Coudert Wednesday night at the Democratic mass meeting. He said:

I will tell you what I think is one fair and reasonable way to escape from the prospect of more misgovernment by Tammany Hall. A non-partisan city party should be organized.

The question of the hour is, Does the present fusion ticket offer us any aid to reach the point in view? I say it does, and I am here to enlist you in the cause of that ticket. It is a non-partisan ticket. The object of the candidates is to destroy the misgovernment of Tammany Hall.

Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt.

Dr. Parkhurst then in a few eulogistic words introduced Commissioner Roosevelt, who, he said, had enabled New-Yorkers to distinguish between right and wrong. Mr. Roosevelt was received with great applause. He said his first experience in municipal reform had been with Mr. Peckham at Albany a dozen years ago, and he heartily indorsed the preceding speakers' remarks. He said further:

It is true, we speak of non-partisan politics in a rather confused way, and when we say that to conduct a non-partisan government there must be no party cleavage, I beg to differ.

I myself am a strong party man, and Commissioner Andrews, who sits here, is just as strong a party man on the other side. But never in our disposal of police matters has there been even an intimation of party allegiance. No question has ever been decided on party prejudice. I feel that my action has not injured my standing among reputable people in my party, and that is sufficient. What difference does it make to a policeman on the force whether the prisoner whom he arrests is a high-tariff or a low-tariff man? Why should the policeman saving a drowning man stop to inquire for what Presidential candidate he voted last election? All we have employed to enforce the law is common sense. This does not require partisanship. Therefore the Police Department has been the head of New-York politics, and it is the one department of all which should be eliminated from politics, and we have eliminated it.

Now, Mr. Peckham has said that what we have to learn here is that a law is put upon the statute book be enforced. Perry Belmont does not think so. Speaking the other night from the boards of Tammany Hall, he promulgated this remarkable theory, that he wanted the "honest non-enforcement of the law." Those were his exact words. There is that to should hope for a time when Mr. Belmont would look for a reign of truthful mendacity or a Sunday when citizens will pass the day in drunken sobriety. Last year he opposed to any change in the excise law. That said, speaking for Tammany, "We are unalterably with the same law that exists to-day. And it has been really curious to note the cumbrous paraphrases Tammany has resorted to to get around this white elephant.

Now they believe in the enforcement of the law," "but with intelligence and discrimination." Senator Hill thinks the law ought to be enforced, but not harshly.

President Roosevelt referred again to the simple methods employed by the board in enforcing the law. Hum drum honesty and the laws of morality were the only guides. As to the enforcement of the Excise law, they never even consulted about that. He continued:

One thing in reference to the man in whose honor we are here to-night. When it is given a private citizen, not holding any office under the Government, to do the mainspring in the mightiest revolution in municipal politics ever seen on this continent, when it is given to that man to accomplish more to elevate the moral tone in a city than has ever been done by a private individual in this country, come well or ill, he may be satisfied with his work, and it is right that we make him feel that we appreciate what he has done.

It is refreshing to find conscience combined with common sense. I wish I could inoculate some of the combination into some other people. When I began to enforce the law, persons said, "Don't do that; Parkhurst will soon be asking everything of you." As a matter of fact, he has never asked anything. Conscience without common sense is a balloon. I hope no Goo Goo is present.

Now, as to the fusion ticket. We want to win this fight. It is a first-class ticket. It contains a remarkably high grade of nominees. It is the only ticket in the field against Tammany. There are other tickets in the field against it, but it is the only one against Tammany. All good men should support it, and all good men who wish to see the victory of last year repeated and the reform movement brought to a successful conclusion will support it.

John E. Parsons.

John E. Parsons was the next speaker. Dr. Parkhurst introduced him as the embodiment and incarnation of inflexibility. He spoke in a reminiscent way of Dr. Parkhurst's advent in New-York. He was one of his oldest friends and felt free to eulogize him in his presence. He said the doctor had illustrated among other things the necessity for intelligence in politics and public matters, and had set an everlasting example to a younger generation by his practical work and his patriotic unselfishness.

He said he had read in the papers of some estimable young gentlemen, some of whom have historic names, going around talking to the populace from the tail of a cart. The people probably did not understand them, and they got a great deal of guying, but he stood up for them because they did not sit at home in their comfortable parlors looking at the conflict, but pitched in and tried, at least, to work for municipal reform. This was the outcome of Dr. Parkhurst's example.

In conclusion Mr. Parsons lauded the fusion ticket. He said it was a good ticket, a very good ticket, and if a man did not vote for it he was voting for Tammany.

At the conclusion of Mr. Parsons's remarks there were loud calls for Commissioner Parker, who made a brief speech. Several other gentlemen also made short addresses.

How to Get There In a Hurry.

Look for the Nearest

PUBLIC TELEPHONE PAY STATION

From it You can Reach any one of

12,000

OFFICES, STORES, BANKS, THEATRES, HOTELS, ETC., ETC., ETC.,

IN 30 SECONDS.

The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.,
18 Cortlandt Street.

Register To-day! The hours in this city are from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and in Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M. To-morrow will be the last day of registration.

CHINA UNDULY FAVORS RUSSIA

Right of Anchorage at Port Arthur, Management of Railways, and Other Advantages Denounced.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its Hongkong correspondent, who says that he learns from thoroughly trustworthy authority that a treaty was recently concluded between China and Russia, by the provisions of which Russia obtains the right of anchorage for her fleet at Port Arthur, the right to construct and work under Russian management the Nertchinsk and Tsitsihar, Vladivostock, and Tsitsihar and Port Arthur Railways, and other commercial advantages to which the "most favored nation" clause in other treaties is not applicable.

China, however, reserves the right to purchase the railways after twenty years at a price to be settled upon hereafter.

The Times remarks editorially upon the startling character of the dispatch, and says it expects an official denial will be made, but hints that such a denial may be ignored. Russia, it adds, cannot possibly imagine that the other great powers will view with indifference an enterprise which would constitute the destruction of the existing balance of power, and which is almost unparalleled in its audacity.

Russia is well aware that the magnitude of the changes in the movements now reported are such that she could not carry them out unless she had definitely resolved to abandon the pacific policy of the last reign and plunge into vast and dangerous activities.

ROBERT TOWNSEND A PRISONER

Says He Is an Assistant District Attorney—Accused of Insulting Women.

Robert Townsend, who says he is the Assistant District Attorney of that name, and lives in the Park Avenue Hotel, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station at midnight charged with intoxication and insulting a young woman in Sixth Avenue.

He was arrested in Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, on the complaint of Mary Morgan, an actress, of 230 West Twenty-ninth Street. She charged Mr. Townsend with catching hold of her by the arm and insulting her and two friends, Clara Rose and Hannah Gallagher, both actresses of 200½ West Twenty-fourth Street.

In the station house Mr. Townsend denied the charge, but Miss Morgan and her friends insisted that it was true, and declared that they would press it and appear in the Jefferson Market Court against the prisoner this morning.

When Mr. Townsend heard the determination of the young woman he profusely apologized to her, but she refused to accept an apology, declaring that he had insulted her and should be punished.

The three young women are members of Frank Daniel's company, and are rehearsing at the Casino.

REPORTED WRECK ON THE VANDALIA ROAD

Fast Mail Passenger Train Burned Up a Little East of Indianapolis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—It was reported here that the fast mail passenger train on the Vandalia Railroad, due here at 1:30 o'clock this morning, was wrecked last night a little east of Indianapolis, and that the cars took fire and were consumed.

Particulars of the wreck have not been received.

FOUR CARS OFF THE TRACK

Wreck on the Burlington Road in Which Ten Persons Are Hurt.

WALDRON, Mo., Oct. 24.—The Denver-St. Louis fast express on the Burlington Road was wrecked here at 7:30 o'clock this evening, and ten persons were hurt, two of them seriously. The injured are:

CALDREE, J. S., Ninth Street Theatre, Kansas City; left leg and side bruised.

CHRIST, G. H., Kansas City; mail clerk; left side bruised, head cut; serious.

FORD, W. T., Kansas City; bruised on right cheek and body.

FREGGANY, HENRY, Leavenworth; hand and wrist cut by glass.

HARTSELL, APRIL B., of 89 Kensie Street, Chicago; head cut and badly bruised; serious.

HEARN, JAMES, Kansas City, Mo.; cut on hand and wrist and shoulder bruised.

LIGHT, P. J., St. Joseph; hand cut and badly bruised.

MOORE, Charles M., Ninth Street Theatre, Kansas City; left foot crushed, body bruised and cut; serious.

RAPAGE, E. C., of Kansas City, mail clerk; scalp wound and badly bruised.

The train was late, and was running fully sixty miles an hour, and when it reached Waldron, in passing a switch, the rails spread, and mail, baggage, one chair car, and smoker were wrecked. That no one was killed outright is a miracle. The injured were brought to this city at midnight.

TO AID WOUNDED CUBAN PATRIOTS

Operatic and Dramatic Entertainment at Lexington Avenue Opera House.

An operatic and dramatic entertainment was given at the Lexington Avenue Opera House last night under the auspices of the Club José Martí, to raise funds for the benefit of the wounded Cuban patriots.

The pupils of Signor Agramonte furnished the entertainment. The second act of "Martha," the fourth act of "La Gioconda," and the duet from "I Puritani" were given. Ethan Allen Hunt sang the part of Lionel in "Martha," and Envo in "La Gioconda." The Martha was Miss Edith Youmans and Gioconda was Lena Atkinson. The duet from "I Puritani" was sung by Signor Agramonte and Alfred Kurz.

The music was excellently well sung. Mr. Hunt was in splendid voice, and won much applause for his acting and solo parts, sharing honors with Miss Youmans, Miss Atkinson, and the others in the cast.

The entertainment was closed by a farce, after which Señor Quesada made an address, telling of the conflict in Cuba, and the need of funds to carry on the warfare. A collection was taken up, and a handsome sum was realized.

GOV. COFFIN IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

Connecticut's Chief Magistrate Entertained in the Southern City.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 24.—Gov. Coffin of Connecticut and his staff, and the first company of Foot Guards of Hartford, spent to-day in Charleston, having come here from Atlanta. The visitors arrived about 8 A. M., and were met at the station by the Fourth Brigade of South Carolina militia headed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city. A parade through the streets followed and a breakfast at the Charleston Hotel. The visitors were then taken on a steamer to see the forts in the harbor and the phosphate works.

There was a banquet at 6 P. M., and at 8 o'clock the Governor and his escort marched to the station followed by an immense crowd of the local soldiers and civilians, and started for Richmond. The event is considered here as one of the most pleasant incidents since the visit in 1881 of the First Regiment, C. N. G.

Quaker Wisdom

"Prate is but prate, but it's the duck that lays the egg," and Quaker Oats that makes the best breakfast.

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

BICYCLE LOTTERY MEN CAUGHT

Anthony Comstock Buys Tickets and Makes Arrests in Brooklyn—Raid on a Food Show.

Anthony Comstock of the Society for the Suppression of Vice and George Oram visited Brooklyn last evening and made a raid, aided by three Brooklyn detectives, on persons who were, it is alleged, conducting a bicycle lottery.

Bicycles have been raffled for some time in saloons and cigar stores. The raffles have been under the management of what is termed "The Bicycle Tournament." One hundred sealed envelopes are used, and in each envelope is a number ranging from 1 to 100. The envelopes are drawn and the purchaser pays the amount of the number within the envelope.

Mr. Comstock and Mr. Oram bought several tickets, and secured warrants from Justice Walsh. They arrested the manager of the tournament, E. D. Langdon of 941 Fulton Street, and Roger F. M. Andrews of 170 Remsen Street, who said he was the editor of The Greater Brooklyn, a paper published by the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn. These men are held on the charge of violating Section 326 of the Penal Code, in selling bicycles by lottery. The crime is a misdemeanor.

Fred Hensel, a bartender at 85 Court Street, was also arrested, charged with violating Section 225 of the Penal Code, in keeping and maintaining gambling instruments. In his saloon, which is frequented by police officials, were found a bicycle and four slot gambling machines.

James M. Brosse, a barber at 616 Fulton Street, was arrested for selling a bicycle by lottery.

Dennis Burns of 326 Myrtle Avenue, a saloonkeeper, was arrested for the same offense.

Harry Levy of 801 Fulton Street, a cigar dealer, was selling tickets for a bicycle when he was arrested.

James H. Carter of 608 Atlantic Street was arrested at the Food Show, in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, in Hanson Place, for selling tickets for a vase.

The men were all locked up and will be arraigned before Justice Walsh this morning. The bicycles and gambling slot machines and the vase were taken to the Adams Street Precinct.

PRAISE FOR POULTNEY BIGELOW

His Communication on the Sunday Opening Question Most Effective.

"That communication of Poultney Bigelow, printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was one of the most effective things that has been printed in this campaign," said ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady yesterday. "It got right down to the meat of the Sunday opening question. It had the perception about it that tells. Political perception is a great thing. I am reminded now of a very clever story once told by Chauncey Depew. He was speaking before the St. Patrick's Club, and was commenting upon the keenness with which Irish-Americans seize upon political conditions and make the most of them to the interest of whatever party they may be affiliated with.

"'We decided,' said Mr. Depew, 'after consultation with other railroad companies, to change our signals on the rear of freight trains. Instead of the unsightly red lights we substituted green lights, and in the day time we used a flag of green bunting. Noting this, one of the younger employes in our yard, an Irishman, of course, went to an older employe, and said, as he struck him on the breast: "Pat, the President is in politics."'"

HOME AND HELP FOR YOUNG GIRLS

The "Co-operate" Offers All of This Without Question of Creed.

A young girl called at the residence of the Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson last week to inquire what she could do and where she could go. She had come to New-York fully expecting to get employment, but had been disappointed. Her money was nearly gone, and she was in real distress.

She was kindly received, and her story was sympathetically listened to. Her money, she said, was nearly exhausted, and at the usual rates she could only pay for a week's board. Dr. Wilson told her of the Co-operative Home, at 301 West Eighteenth Street, for young people, where she would be received for $2.50 a week, and where every effort would be made to find employment for her. Assurances were given her that there were no requirements of creed; character only was essential.

This place, the Co-operate, has been in successful operation for nearly two years. The high tea at Madison Square Garden to-day, from 1 to 10 P. M., is in the interest of this delightful benevolence. Tickets are $1, and every cent of profit goes to make possible a greater place.

A Compliment to Col. Whiteside.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—Shortly after Col. Whiteside's removal from Jefferson Barracks, he asked for a court of inquiry. The War Department has communicated with Col. Whiteside and assured him that his removal was not due to any want of ability on his part. The letter, in part, says:

"In order to remove the apprehensions which your letter of 30th ult. indicates as existing in your mind, the Secretary of War directs me to say that in making the assignment above referred to there was intended no reflection whatever upon your ability, your personal conduct, or your official conduct in the management of military affairs of the post recently under your command."

WHITESTONE WANTS LAW OBEYED

Police Commissioner Andrews Speaks There at a Meeting Arranged by Village Pastors.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Oct. 24.—Town and village officials were severely scored and their methods in the conduct of the municipal affairs was roundly denounced by the speakers at an indignation meeting of citizens of this village to-night. Never before has there been such enthusiasm for reform.

The clergymen of the village called the meeting after preaching to their congregations a week ago upon the orgie in an unlicensed saloon Sunday morning, Oct. 13, in which Patrick Shea was killed. Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews of New-York City, the Rev. Lindsay Parker of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf made addresses. The Rev. J. J. Moffitt, who presided, stated the object of the meeting.

"It is not our purpose, as has been said, to wipe out all the saloons in our village," he said, "but to eradicate the low groggeries in which the law is being constantly violated and vice of every kind taught by example to our young men. We believe that well-kept, law-abiding saloons or hotels are necessary in our village, but it is our place to say, 'You must obey the law or get out.'"

Commissioner Andrews made a speech, in which he told of the reform work in New-York City and how it could be imitated in Whitestone. "I have good reason to believe," said the Commissioner, "that if the authorities had enforced the laws, the life of Shea would have been saved." He spoke of the City Vigilance League, under the leadership of Dr. Parkhurst, and said he thought that such a league would be a good thing for Whitestone.

Last chance for registration to-day and to-morrow! Places of registration open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

THE COST OF STREET CLEANING

Ex-Commissioner Beattie Says the Controller's Figures Are Correct.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring's statement, published yesterday, that Controller Fitch's comparative table as to the cost per cubic yard for the removal of material by him and his predecessors "is of no value, so far as the earlier years are concerned, and only probably approximate for the latter years," was disputed yesterday by Antonio Rasines of 88 Gold Street.

In a letter to ex-Commissioner Beattie Mr. Rasines said:

The appropriation for the year 1890, according to the statement of Controller Fitch, was $1,257,186.00, and the cost of material removed was 50 cents per cubic yard, as against a total cost of over $3,000,000 for the present year, or an increase of 53 cents per cubic yard, as compared with 1890. The quantity of material removed in 1890 was 2,478,264 cubic yards, while that for the present year is put down at 2,855,098 yards. This is an increase, as compared with 1890, of 376,834 yards removed. If the statement of Col. Waring is correct, it is a reflection on the integrity of your official life, and should not be passed over with either philosophical or cynical indifference. What is your explanation?

Mr. Beattie replied to Mr. Rasines that "the Controller's figures are undoubtedly correct, as will appear by the weekly and quarterly reports published in The City Record." He adds:

"The excess of yards removed in 1895 over those of 1890 being 376,834, at 50 cents per yard, the cost to the department in 1890, the increase in amount would be $188,417, or an aggregate of $1,445,603.99 for the work done during the current year, as against $3,187,000 called for."

ONE KIND OF BROOKLYN POLITICS

Beaten Grout Democrats Bound to Get in an Indorsement.

The Nineteenth Ward Democratic Reform Association of Brooklyn advertised in the papers yesterday afternoon that it would hold a meeting at 572 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, when, it was said, the members would leave the Democratic Reform Association and indorse the nominees of the regular Democrats of Kings County.

This was news to the members of the Democratic Reform Association, and they attended the meeting. There was a large attendance, and William A. Britton presided. Resolutions were presented indorsing the regular Democratic nominees, but the members of the reform party, who were present, protested, and, when it came to a vote, the resolutions were defeated by a vote of about 2 to 1.

When the Chairman tried to declare the resolution carried, notwithstanding the fact that the reverse was the case, it seemed as though there would be a battle, but several policemen walked into the hall and helped to clear it.

A meeting was held subsequently at which none but those who were in favor of the regular Democratic nominees were admitted. They were addressed by Sanders Shanks and Luke O'Reilly, and the regular Democratic nominees were indorsed.

Many Hands Make Light Work

So does GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER, and if you are not in a position to employ "many hands" in your housework, you will be pleased and astonished to see how much you can do with one pair of willing hands, by using

GOLD DUST
WASHING POWDER.

Try it. Sold everywhere in large packages. Price 25 cents.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

West 14th St.

1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1895

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

The first opportunity on record when you "could eat your cake and have it too." Last year you had it in cheap mutton; now we offer it over again to you in our cheap carpets. Our contracts were made at the old low price of wool, resulting from the enormous amount of sheep killed.

Latest novelties in furniture at tempting prices.

Open Saturday Evening.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

CASH FROM THE FIFTY

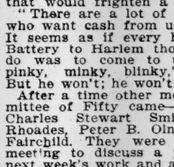
Thirty-five Packages Sent to Republican Headquarters.

AND IN EACH PACKAGE $250

If Found Not to be Enough More Will Be Turned Over—Astute Amasa Thornton Victim of a "Green Goods" Trick.

Joy reigned at Republican headquarters yesterday, for it was "boodle" day. The Committee of Fifty proved to be far less hard-hearted than "Fred" Gibbs, George Reisenweber, Cornelius Van Cott, and others had predicted, and the hope which Amasa Thornton held out two days ago, when he said, "They'll pay to our pot," was changed to rich fruition.

The money came in the afternoon. The amount was $8,750. It was in bills of small denomination—ones, twos, and fives. The Committee of Fifty intends that this shall be used "in getting out the voters on registration day." There are yet two days. If the amount sent up yesterday is not enough, more will be sent for to-morrow.



The amount was divided into thirty-five packages, each containing $250. One of these went to each Assembly district.

The Republican leaders looked at these packages with varied feelings. Some had expected more, and were evidently disappointed. Some had not expected anything, and were in correspondingly high spirits.

"I told you they would pay, see?" said Amasa Thornton. "'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door, but 'tis enough—for the present. We'll push it along, for it's a good thing."

The story of the distribution of this cash forms a unique chapter in the history of county politics. "Boodle" has been distributed before by the same men, but never more systematically, or with more strict observance of business details.

The hunger of the county leaders for cash was fully understood by the Committee of Fifty. They are business men, who were resolved not to allow a general "grab," even if they contributed at all, and it required hard pleading on the part of the county organization to get any. But with millions in sight, the struggle was kept up until in the end it was crowned with success. If the campaign had ended yesterday, some of the thirteen would have considered the battle won.

Frederick Gibbs went to headquarters in Thirty-eighth Street early yesterday. He had been one of the most insistent of any. As he stepped out of the elevator, he fell to quoting Shakespeare:

There is some ill abrewing toward my rest,
For I did dream of money bags to-night.

The Committee of Fifty was at its headquarters in the Gilsey House at noon. Chairman Lauterbach had an extended session with it. As a result of this, it was decided to give some money to Mr. Lauterbach's organization. Amasa Thornton's prophecy had come true. Early in the afternoon a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked A. H. Steele of the Committee of Fifty if it was the intention of the latter to contribute to the Republicans.

"We shall contribute to such extent as seems best," said Mr. Steele. "We want to do all we can for the fusion ticket."

Mr. Steele paused for a moment, and reflected. Then he said, with an earnestness that would frighten a sensitive soul:

"There are a lot of people in this town who want cash from us who won't get it. It seems as if every hanger-on from the Battery to Harlem thought all he had to do was to come to us and say 'inky, pinky, minky, blinky,' and he'd get $5. But he won't; he won't get a red."

After a time other members of the Committee of Fifty came—Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles Stewart Smith, John Harsen Rhoades, Peter B. Olney, and Charles S. Fairchild. They were to have a routine meeting to discuss a programme for the next week's work and attend to other matters. They went to the meeting room at a little after 4 o'clock. No hungry politicians were there. No requests for cash came in. Nothing was in sight to mar the calm deliberation with which they considered their programme.

But from the Thirty-eighth Street headquarters came messengers to disturb their session. Fred S. Gibbs made his way up through the lobby of the Gilsey House to the rear room of the headquarters. Chairman Lauterbach was with him. They entered the headquarters. The committee paused in its deliberations.

And all talk died as in a grove all song
Beath the shadow of some bird of song.

Chairman Lauterbach was as suave as ever. Mr. Gibbs was unruffled until it came to the very point of entering the meeting room. Mr. Lauterbach went in, but Mr. Gibbs remained behind.

"Come in, Gibbs," said the County Chairman.

"Nit" was all the answer Mr. Gibbs made, and presently he went away, leaving Mr. Lauterbachc to complete negotiations.

The coming of the cash was eagerly awaited in the headquarters building. In the very darkest hour, before it arrived, one of the County Committeemen drew up a letter addressed to the Fifty, which he asked his associates to unite in signing and forwarding. This letter recited that, inasmuch as the Fifty "have tapped the regular Republican source of campaign funds, it is but just, fair, and equitable that a portion of them be sent to the County Committee." This letter was not sent.

"Before we give up all hope, we'd better let Amasa try without any interference," said one member.

The money came just as the letter was being perfected. There was a rush for it.

When it had been divided into parcels, each containing $250, the district leaders filed into the rear room and each got his.

The district leader in Amasa Thornton's district, which is the Twenty-fifth Assembly, is Henry Burrell. He was there and got one of the packages of $250. Amasa did not know of it. Because of that fact an almost inconceivable thing happened. Amasa Thornton became the victim of a literal "green goods" game. Thornton hails from Pope's Mills, in St. Lawrence County. He has been counted wise as a serpent in the affairs of this world. Although it is a bare historical fact that he "hasn't been in New-York long," no one ever supposed he would be the "come on." Mr. Thornton was presiding over a committee meeting when Mr. Burrell received the allowance for the Twenty-fifth District. Some one sent a messenger to him to ask if he would take charge of the money for Mr. Burrell.

Mr. Thornton was willing to accommodate to this extent. A package was made up containing blank scraps of paper and handbills. It was properly sealed and sent by messenger to him. Mr. Thornton for an instant laid aside his metropolitan keenness, and with a Pope's Mill air took it and signed a receipt for it, which read thus:

Received of the Republican County Committee $250.

This was taken to the room where the cash was distributed, and on the stub was entered the name of Mr. Thornton, with the words: "For the registry."

The stub was one evidence of the businesslike way in which the Committee of Fifty conducted its transactions. A prescribed form of receipt was used, to be signed by the district leader. This was for the Republican Committee. The stubs, which must correspond with the receipts, were designed as vouchers for the Fifty. This was said to be the most thoroughly systematic method which has ever been employed by the Republican County Committee in distributing its funds.

Mr. Thornton left the headquarters with the feeling of a man who thinks he has $250 in his inside pocket. He had hardly gotten out of the elevator before he had torn open one end of the package. Then he knew he had signed for "green goods." He said nothing. It would have ruined his standing with that crowd to have gone back and admitted that he had been bunkoed.

"But there's no use talking," said one committeeman after Mr. Thornton had gone; "Lauterbach bought one gold brick which Amasa would have weighed first."

"What's that?" was asked.

"When it first became known that there was money here everybody was 'in on it' that could get in. A few days ago there came the editor of a paper printed in the Hebrew language down on the east side. He explained to Mr. Lauterbach that as many of his subscribers could not read English, and no paper printed in Hebrew had indorsed the fusion ticket, many Hebrews did not even know who were the fusion candidates or what their records were. To send the daily papers which are supporting that ticket would do no good. The editor would print the fusion ticket and an indorsement if proper terms could be agreed on. This seemed wise to Mr. Lauterbach, and an agreement was reached, cash down.

"A copy of the paper was brought up here yesterday. It contained the ticket and indorsement, on the outside page, in English letters, which would be as bad as Greek to the average reader of the paper. Mr. Lauterbach was somewhat chagrined, but when he looked inside he saw something which kinked up his whiskers. In the Hebrew characters there was a hearty indorsement of Timothy D. Sullivan, the Tammany candidate for the

The New-York Times

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—The Chieftain—8:30.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Ma Evelyn—8:15.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ambition—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:00.
GARDEN—Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings—8:15.
GARRICK—Leonardo—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Foundling—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Ideal-Husband—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Kabale und Liebe—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Food Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
PALMER'S—Fleur-de-Lis—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	53	36	39
6 A. M.	53	35	38
9 A. M.	55	41	42
12 M.	57	47	47
4 P. M.	56	50	51
6 P. M.	55	49	50
9 P. M.	53	48	50
12 P. M.	52	44	48

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....45.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....48.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....52.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....53.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 1.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WHY THE DEMOCRATS SHOULD WIN.

There is every reason why the Democratic voters of this State should give a united and hearty support to the State ticket of their party and to all its candidates for the Legislature. This is equivalent to saying that the party should win in the coming State election. There is no doubt that a majority of the voters of the State are attached to the principles of the Democratic Party, and they have only to go to the polls in full numbers and give expression to their honest convictions to achieve a notable victory.

Not only have they adopted a platform that is absolutely sound and in full accord with the time-honored doctrines of the party, but upon the leading issue in State politics their position is clearly stated and candidly defended. They have declared for the fullest measure of home rule for cities as well as for towns that is consistent with the well-being of the State where the interests of city and State are bound up together, and for the decision of such questions as the restricted sale of liquor on Sunday by a vote of the people immediately concerned. With regard to this issue there is no division in their ranks and no shrinking from the test of popular approval. Their opponents are distinctly hostile to local home rule, and on the Sunday excise question they are trying to face both ways and to escape the inevitable test. The Democrats have strength and should find confidence in the chief issues of this campaign.

For State offices they have candidates of unquestionable excellence. They are capable and upright men, worthy of the confidence of the people, and they were nominated for that reason. At the Syracuse Convention there was no cut-and-dried ticket, no dictation of leaders or "bosses," but an untrammeled choice by delegates fairly representing the party voters. While through the struggles of the last three years the Democratic Party has emerged from the broken coils of machine management, to reassume its vigor with its independence, the Republican organization is more than ever bound to the selfish designs of an autocratic "boss." Never was it plainer that the party action was directed by "TOM" PLATT, and never was it more clear that its success would be used to serve his ends in the city, in the State Legislature, and in the field of party politics next year.

PLATT's ends are not party ends in any respectable sense of the word, and his success would be disastrous even to his own party's better aims. But Democratic success in this great State this year, under the conditions now presented, would be an inspiration to party strength and courage for the National contest of next year, for it would be a victory won by the party on a sound platform, with worthy candidates for office, and by methods answering to the best traditions of American politics—distinctly a victory of the people.

Democrats, therefore, whatever differences there may be over matters of merely local concern, have inspiring and compelling reasons for coming out on election day in the fullest numbers and casting every party vote for their regular candidates for State offices and for the Legislature through which alone they can give effect to their policy in State affairs. If they do this, their victory is certain.

THE QUAY-PLATT COMBINE.

The meeting in this city of the Republican bosses of New-York and Pennsylvania is not really so important as either their friends or their opponents seem to think that it is. It is assumed that each will, in the next Republican National Convention, control the delegation from his State, and that if the two combine they will have such a solid body of votes with which to traffic that they can practically determine the nomination. But this is a very violent assumption, and though the bosses themselves will do all that they can to make people accept it, it is opposed to several known facts.

In the first place, it is very well known that both these men are mere selfish traders in patronage, and that they will not, either separately or together, give their support to any candidate with whom they cannot each make a satisfactory bargain as to the distribution of spoils. As each of them is very greedy, it is extremely unlikely that any candidate can come to terms with both of them. Even if this were possible, the fact that any candidate for the nomination had secured the help of these men, and must have yielded to them pledges which no candidate can honorably make, would discredit him. A National Convention is a very large body, and more of a representative body now than it has ever before been. The feeling that the spoils system is both wrong and a source of weakness to any party has grown steadily year by year for a long time. That feeling cannot safely be ignored, much less outraged, and any candidate's treaty with QUAY and PLATT would arouse it in a most effective manner.

In the second place, PLATT and QUAY hold the machinery of their party in their respective States by a very uncertain tenure. QUAY had a narrow escape from being upset last Summer, and probably would have been had not his rival made the mistake of resorting to the same methods and making the same sort of alliances as QUAY himself, and at this game the latter is much the more skillful. PLATT, too, wields his sceptre largely by the negligence of his opponents. This year has been notoriously one in which Republicans have not taken much interest in politics. On the only point as to which there was any real feeling in the party in the State—the excise question—PLATT was beaten in his own convention and by a man who is much weaker than he in all the qualities of ordinary party leadership. Next year, with a Presidential election pending, if the party should wake up and discover something worth fighting over, PLATT might very easily be tipped out of the saddle. In any case, it is clear that he could not control the delegation against MORTON, and if MORTON were found unavailable there is no certainty whatever that PLATT could "transfer" it.

Finally, it is just as well to remember that the convention is a long way in the future yet, that the American people, of each party and of none, have got a good deal to attend to more important than the schemes of a couple of disreputable political hucksters, and that when the time comes to select a candidate, Republican or Democratic, they are very likely to take the matter into their own hands and give gentlemen of this type the poor privilege of following their party or going out of business.

THE CITY'S GARBAGE.

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning received on the 20th inst. from the Supervisor of the Harbor, Lieut. Commander DELEHANTY, a letter of considerable importance. This letter gave notice that after April 1, 1896, no permits would be issued for scows laden with garbage to dump the same either in the harbor or at sea. There remain, therefore, only five months in which the city can lawfully continue to dispose of this material according to the highly objectionable methods heretofore followed, and it must promptly provide for the disposition of it in some other way.

The report of the committee which inspected the methods in use in other cities has enabled the City Government to consider the question in the light afforded by all available information, and now contractors are to be invited to take up the work of disposing of the ashes and garbage, one condition being that none of this material shall be dumped in the harbor or in waters adjacent thereto or in the ocean. The garbage is to be burned in great furnaces. All of the material will thus be made harmless, from a sanitary point of view, and a considerable part of it will have commercial value.

The full importance of the coming change may not have been generally perceived. It will be a notable step in the progress of sanitary reform. The method pursued heretofore has not only been barbarous, unclean, revolting, and injurious to commercial interests as well as to the Summer settlements on the Long Island and New-Jersey shores, but it has also been uneconomical and wasteful. It has been discreditable to the enlightened people of the New World's greatest city. The adoption here of the new method, which, by cremation, purifies, saves, and affords sanitary protection, will lead other neighboring cities to take a similar course, and we trust that National authority, exercised over the harbor and the adjacent waters, will stimulate these other cities to follow promptly the example set by New-York.

WHY DID THEY BUY?

We commend to the consideration of certain McKinley journals and statesmen a little transaction completed last week and involving the investment of more than $7,500,000 in an American industry the products of which were put on the free list by the Democratic Party last year. Recalling recent Republican explanations of the purchase of the Fulton Worsted Mills by English manufacturers, we are led to inquire whether these foreign capitalists bought one-quarter of the Anaconda copper mine because the American copper industry had been prostrated by the new tariff, (which removed the duty on foreign copper,) and because American copper mines, for this reason, were in the market at panic prices; or whether they were induced to make this large investment because they were "looking forward" to a revision of the tariff by the Republican Party two or three years hence, and were relying upon the restoration of the old duty at that time.

The first of these explanations seems inadmissible not only because the buyers paid a high price, ($7,500,000 for only one-quarter of the mining company's capital stock,) but also because they had been trying to buy for six years past and the price had been increased several times during that period. When we turn to the second explanation we are reminded that the Republican Party itself, when it revised the tariff five years ago, reduced the protective duty on copper by 68 per cent., (cutting it down from 4 cents to 1¼ cents a pound,) and that after this very large reduction the copper-mining industry in this country became greater and more prosperous than ever before—so great and so prosperous that enormous exports of American copper ruled, as they do now, the markets of the world. Profiting by this experience, would not the Republicans now remove that small part of the duty which was retained five years ago if the Democrats had not forestalled them by cutting it off last year? We think, therefore, that the second explanation is also inadmissible.

But can our McKinley friends be induced to say that this great investment was made because the industry is very prosperous, with copper on the wicked free list of the Democratic tariff and with no prospect that it will ever be taken from that free list? If so, what use can they make hereafter of those campaign maps on which, three years ago, the copper-mining districts of Michigan and Montana were draped in black to indicate the paralysis and ruin that must afflict the industry if the Democrats should put copper on the free list? What will become of the speeches of Senator BURROWS and of the other McKinley statesmen who "stood aghast" at the horrifying proposition that the small duty remaining should be removed? They knew, of course, that after their own reduction of the duty from 4 cents to 1¼ cents the industry had grown rapidly and that the leading companies had paid great dividends; but if it must be admitted now that growth has continued, dividends have increased, and the market value of shares has advanced to high figures, although the duty of 1¼ cents has been repealed, what are they to say?

RAILROAD SPEED.

The performance yesterday of a special train from Chicago to Buffalo is the most striking and remarkable exhibition of railroad speed that has ever been given. It is so, in the first place, because the train covered a longer distance than had been covered before by a train directed at "the record." Of course, the difficulties of making fast time rise in a geometrical progression with the increase of the distance. Otherwise the mile record of 32 seconds, now ten years and a half old, would represent the rate practically attainable.

But what makes this latest performance especially noteworthy is that it was made west, and not east, of Buffalo. Nobody needs to be told that these extreme "bursts of speed" imply and involve the utmost perfection of roadbed, rolling stock, and of all mental and all mechanical appliances for the operation of a railroad. They cannot be done habitually, for the people concerned in them and responsible for them would go mad or succumb to nervous prostration. They can be done only occasionally and as tours de force. And even as tours de force they cannot be done without showing how complete is the efficiency for their normal work of the railroads, of the perfection of which they are abnormal examples. This is the consideration that makes it worth while to give them.

It is certainly very well worth while to prove that for 500 miles west of Buffalo a perfection of railroad operation has been attained almost equal to that of 440 miles east from Buffalo. In other words, a Western railroad may be almost as complete in all appointments and almost as well adapted for the attainment of extreme speed as any Eastern road or any European road. We say almost as complete, although the actual time per mile of the run from Chicago to Buffalo, including stops, which is the only fair method of comparison, was almost exactly equal to that of the record run from New-York to Buffalo, and the time, excluding stops, was even faster. But apparently it was necessary to take very special precautions and to supply very exceptional conditions, which amounted to a partial suspension of the ordinary traffic of the line while the experiment was making; whereas on the Central the record breaking caused very little disturbance in the regular business.

Nevertheless the showing that something more than a mile a minute can be made from Chicago to Buffalo is a most gratifying testimonial to the condition of the railroads between those cities. Whether it directly concerns "the traveling public" is another question. It has been shown that this speed can be maintained from New-York to Buffalo, and from Chicago to Buffalo, which proves that, if necessary, it could be maintained from New-York to Chicago. That is to say, a passenger to whom money was no object could get himself carried from New-York to Chicago, on a few hours' notice, in less than sixteen hours. Yet it has been found by experiment that not a trainload of passengers a day will pay the addition to the regular fare required to cover the additional cost of carrying them in less than twenty-four hours, and there are only two trains a day between the two cities at that rate. While it is proved that passengers can be carried very much faster, it is not likely that they will be, at least for some years to come.

INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Very likely it is not commendable that the inhabitants of one country should derive gratification from seeing the inhabitants of another make geese of themselves. Perhaps we ourselves have not always been swans in the matter of international yachting. But it is impossible for the carnal American not to enjoy the snarl into which Lord DUNRAVEN has got international yachting in Britain, and the wonderful comments upon the same which are made by some of the British newspapers.

Poor Mr. ROSE is reported to be "furious" over his own withdrawal of his own challenge. Since he has had nothing but civility from this side of the ocean, it is against somebody on the other that his fury is directed. The poor man has apparently been bullied into withdrawing. But a British journal now tells him that, "had he won the cup, it would forever have lost the international significance which now attaches to it." Apparently this means that as Mr. ROSE is a native Canadian his race would not be "international," a consideration which would also apply to the Australian challenger. But the able journal in question goes on to explain that "international significance" demands an "unobstructed course," and disappears when any excursion steamer, man-of-war, pilotboat, lighter, Dutch galliot, Chinese junk, or other vessel going about her lawful business on the high seas takes a position in which she may screen the wind or disturb the water for either of the racing yachts. If an unobstructed course is provided, though how it is to be guaranteed no son of ADAM can tell, "Lord DUNRAVEN has unquestionably the first right to a match under such conditions."

How he is to get a match without challenging for it is another of the things no man can tell. He has not yet challenged and shows no sign of challenging, but meanwhile it seems that nobody else must challenge. Mr. ROSE has been successfully bullied out of his challenge. Perhaps the West Australian is made of sterner stuff. Let us hope so, for the credit of the British nation. It is not to the credit of the British nation that a challenger who, out of five starts, came in first in one race, and then by disabling his antagonist; who made new and impossible conditions in the middle of a match, and when these were refused pulled out of a race and dismantled his boat, should be held to have such paramount claims to race again for the same trophy that none of his countrymen is to be allowed to challenge for it until he has been graciously pleased to decide and announce what he means to do about it.

COMPARISON BY QUANTITY.

Nothing could be more unfair—in fact, nothing could be more absurd—than to judge either the record or the financial needs of the Street Cleaning Department by a comparison of the quantity of dirt and refuse carted from the city streets in different years and parts of years and the cost of collecting and disposing of the quantities compared, even supposing that they are correctly stated. And yet that kind of comparison has been made with apparent seriousness as the basis of judgment.

To any person who stops to think it will be evident that substantially all the dirt and refuse must be got out of the city in some manner in the course of a year, and the manner in which it is done will make no noticeable difference in the quantity, though it will make a vast difference in the cleanness of the streets and the comfort of the people. There will be just about as many cartloads or cubic yards in the course of a year if the work is done in an irregular and slovenly way and the streets are filthy every day of the twelve months as there will be if the stuff is gathered regularly and carefully every day and the pavements and gutters are kept clean and wholesome all the time.

We thought the slovenly method, which kept the streets filthy and unhealthy, was very costly, and, considering what it gave us, it was fearfully extravagant. But we find that to get rid of much the same quantity of stuff, and at the same time make the streets clean and keep them clean day after day, costs still more, but we get what we pay for. To judge of results by cartloads or cubic yards of dirt dumped in the sea would be as sensible as to judge of the neatness of a kitchen by the quantity of slops and filth which the maid has thrown into the back yard.

What we are supposed to pay for is clean streets, not loads of dirt put out of sight. We are getting them now, and we wish to have them next year. We were not getting them when to get out the accumulated filth after a fashion cost less by the cubic yard—if it did cost less.

There is a possibility that either by proceedings in court or by the action of the State Board of Canvassers a vote for the Democratic State ticket under the Rooster Emblem may fail of recognition. Two members of the Board of Canvassers: the Republican Secretary of State and the Attorney General, have already declared against the right of the State Democracy to place the names of the State nominees upon their ticket. There is a very simple and easy way to avoid the loss of any votes for the State ticket that might arise from this condition of things. If all voters voting the State Democracy ticket will take the trouble to make a cross not only under the Rooster Emblem, but also opposite the name of each of the State candidates under the Star or Ship Emblem, their votes will be effectual. This involves making seven crosses, but that is easily done, and is well worth while to avoid the risk of losing a vote for State officers.

There is a hint suggested by the pen in the combination emblem chosen by the Republicans. Local option Republicans who do not like the Warner Miller anti-home rule plank can scratch it, and those Republicans who are indifferent to "the old ticket" will be reminded that a stroke or two under the star will contribute to the election of new and free men, chosen by a convention that ran itself.

Again the report comes from Monte Carlo that business is bad. Of the eleven roulette tables in operation last year—which, by the way, was also regarded as lamentably unprofitable in comparison with its predecessors—only three have been in operation this season, and even that ridiculously small number has for weeks at a time proved to be more than sufficient to meet the public demand. When the crop of individuals who believe that the laws of mathematics do not apply to a wheel that spins one way and a ball that rolls the other first showed a marked decrease, there was a general inclination to ascribe the falling off to the widespread depression in business which then prevailed all over Europe. That seemed to be a more credible explanation than the only alternate theory advanced—that fools are gradually becoming rarer and that readiness to part with their money on the part of such as remain is gradually becoming less. What wise hypothesis will now be put forward remains to be seen. That founded on "hard times" must be definitely abandoned, for moderate prosperity prevails almost everywhere, and one has only to read the English stock market reports to be convinced that a vast number of people still exist who are willing to risk their gold in games where the chances of ultimate profit are much smaller than those offered by roulette. It may be that the ancient form of gambling has become unpopular simply because it is ancient, but, on the other hand, "bubbles" are by no means new, nor is the suddenness of their final evanishment an unobserved or unrecorded phenomenon. M. LAW is as well known as M. BLANC.

THE MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY

The First Concert of Its Sixth Season Given at Chickering Hall Last Night—New American Music.

The Manuscript Society is an association of musicians and music lovers devoted to the performance of unpublished works by American composers. A year or more ago this club seemed likely to degenerate into a close corporation of local composers who were able to find their way to the public only through the exertions of its activity. The performances of orchestral works, conducted by the composers themselves—most of whom had little skill and less experience in wielding the baton—were generally unsatisfactory. This year, however, the society enters upon its labors with a new spirit. It has received a large accession of valuable members, including the foremost conductors resident in this country, and many of the composers who are not dependent upon this organization for the establishment of reputations. The first result of the new impetus was made known at Chickering Hall last night, when the initial concert of the sixth season was given.

The compositions produced were an overture, "The Crusaders," by Max Muhlert of Brooklyn; a "tone poem" called "Columbus," by E. C. Phelps, also of Brooklyn; a song, "Sappho's Prayer to Aphrodite," by Margaret Ruthven Lang of Boston; a symphonic suite, suggested by characters in Shakespeare's "Tempest," by Silas G. Pratt; two songs, "To a Butterfly" and "Sleep Again," by Helen Hood of Boston, and a ballet suite, by Henry K. Hadley of Garden City. All the orchestral numbers were directed by Adolph Neuendorff, who is well known as a competent director, and the results were an advance over those of the previous concerts. Everything orchestral was played with greater smoothness, vigor, and certainty than in former entertainments.

It is not possible to write words of high praise for most of the orchestral writing. If it were the work of beginners, it might be said that its very unevenness was evidence of some ability, but when men whose hair has grown gray in the practice of music show a barrenness of ideas that would not be surprising in boys, and so great a lack of mastery of the materials of their art that their compositions sound disjointed and ejaculatory, there is little hope for them. Mr. Silas G. Pratt was the most successful of the older men represented in last night's entertainment. His "Tempest" suite was not a spontaneous work, and the slow movement particularly was tenuous and overlong. But his dance of fairies in the finale was pleasing in rhythm and melody, and showed a good deal of skill in orchestration.

All the orchestral writers showed too great a fondness for sudden and unnecessary changes from full orchestra to small bodies of instruments. These things are done by great composers with meaning, not simply for the sake of doing them, and that is one of the lessons these local writers appear not to have learned. The best orchestral work of the evening was the ballet suite by Mr. Hadley, instructor in music at St. Paul's School, Garden City. In the first place, it was genuine ballet music. It was characteristic of the dance in rhythm and melody, and it had life and vigor. The second movement—a gavotte, written somewhat after the excellent style of Gillet—was especially graceful, melodious, and dainty. Mr. Hadley's faults in the treatment of the orchestra are those of youth and inexperience, for he is still a mere boy. If he will keep Wagner's scores under his pillow, he will learn how to distribute his harmonies when he uses the wood winds alone, so that it will sound like a large band. This it did not do last night. But when he employs the whole orchestra Mr. Hadley writes with a firm hand and knows how to make the orchestra sound. His work shows promise, and he deserves encouragement. The audience showed its appreciation of his composition by remaining after the concert until he appeared on the stage in response to continued applause.

Miss Lang deserves a word of commendation for a respectable bit of song writing. That it fell short of rising to the grandeur of one of the noblest lyrics ever written by mortal pen was partly because only a great master would have been equal to the task, and partly because Sir Edwin Arnold's translation was used. The best metrical translation of Sappho's "Hymn to Aphrodite" is by John Addington Symonds, and even that falls far short of the original, which is simply majestic. Miss Lang's song was badly sung by Zora C. Hörlocker. Miss Hood's songs proved to be pretty trifles. They, too, were only indifferently delivered by Miss Gertrude Franklin.

A WAR DRAMA FROM GERMANY.

Its Merits Are Few and Its Interest Is but Slender.

There was the usual large audience at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, but the play provided for its entertainment failed to justify the expectations that may have been raised in any one's mind by the rather unusual amount of advance heralding. "Der Hexenkessel" proved to be a crude and noisy melodrama, full of strained sentimentality, and ending with a dismal combination of death and marriage. The heroine is amazingly tender-hearted, and the hero, though the author, Herr Gorg Engle, seems to like him, is a particularly sorry specimen, whether considered as a soldier, a lover, or even as a man.

The story details the events of a single night, and is supposed to be an episode in that campaign which, of all others, Germans would most like to forget—the campaign during which one Prussian city after another fell into the hands of Napoleon like apples from a shaken tree. Major Kurt von Salitz, with a detachment of Prussian troops, becomes the unwelcome guest of an old peasant named Möller. The young officer is characteristically insolent and proceeds to make love to Möller's daughter Marie. While thus engaged, he receives an order to attack a French force stationed at a pass known as the Witch's Cauldron. This he considers, as, indeed, most Prussian officers of that day would have done, nothing less than a sentence of death. He makes a resonant promise to obey, however, and then, when left alone to await the coming of daylight, indulges in a long hysteric over the danger he is about to face. Marie, hears this, her sympathies are touched, and the Major stops whining just long enough to prove conclusively that he is a scoundrel as well as a coward. At dawn he attacks the French, or pretends to, and gets shot, but is brought back to Möller's house just in time to go through a brief marriage ceremony with Marie before he dies.

The most interesting feature of the play was the début of Fräulein Franziska Huss, just arrived from Vienna, and who had never before, it is declared, "appeared on any stage." She is a comely young woman, with a good figure, a musical voice, and an intelligent, expressive face. She acted the part of Marie in a sufficiently satisfactory way, showing few evidences of inexperience and none of nervousness. Her reception was gently cordial, and there is no reason to doubt that she will be a useful member of Manager Conried's company.

Mathieu Pfeil's portrayal of the old peasant was excellent, and that which Bruno Geidner gave the hero as good as he deserved. The other characters were only shadows.

Karl Möller.....Mathieu Pfeil
Marie Jung.....Franziska Huss
Kurt von Salitz.....Bruno Geidner
Jochen Guizow.....Arthur Eggeling
Pastor Kramer.....Max Bira
Fritz von Below.....Hubert Reusch
Carl Weber.....Hermann Schmelzer
Lieut. Hinrichs.....Georg Le Bret
Hinz.....Julius Ascher
Liese.....Mathilde Otto
Corporal.....Emil Otto

The Bavarian Peasants Again.

The most interesting play and performance given by the Schliersee'r Peasant Theatre Company during its engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House was seen last night by a large audience. Rauchenegger's melodrama "Der Ausgestossene," (The Ostracized,) was the play. Its story involves the vicissitudes of a young man who is wrongfully imprisoned for two years for theft. After he is liberated, he returns to his native village, but all his old friends shun him, save a poor peasant youth, through whose instrumentality he is enabled to make an honest livelihood, and later to save the life of the forester, and eventually establish his innocence and marry the girl he loves.

There is an abundance of fresh humor in the play, yet so deftly has the dramatist performed his work that it does not detract from the pathetic story of the poor fellow who is aiming to win back the respect of his fellow-beings. The drama is full of action and the interest is well sustained. Applause was more genuine and more abundant than at any other performance given by the company.

The cast was well selected, and each of the principals is entitled to praise. Xaver Terofal kept the audience convulsed with laughter. His songs were excellent. Therese Dirnberger was the most prominent of the female characters, and displayed more ability than at any previous occasion.

Michael Dengg, as the unfortunate young peasant, had the sympathy of the auditor from his first entrance until the final curtain, and Joseph Meth, as the faithful Ferdi; Willi Dirnberger, as the Burgomaster, and Lina Gaigl and Anna Terofal, as two peasant maidens, won much favor. Tonight the company will be seen for the last time in this city and "Almenrausch und Edelweiss" will again be given by request.

SENATOR QUAY FOR T. B. REED

Reported to Have Declared Himself Before Departing for Philadelphia Yesterday—Place for Convention.

Republican National Committeemen who were in conference at a dinner Wednesday night were not inclined yesterday to discuss the politics which had developed over their "wine and walnuts."

Senator Quay went to Philadelphia in the afternoon. Mr. Platt was at his office as usual. Chairman Carter was down town attending to private business.

Mr. Quay maintained that he was strongly in favor of Pittsburg as the place for holding the next National Convention. One reason why he wants to go there, and why he thinks that city's claims ought to appeal to the Republicans generally, is that the first convention of the Republicans forty years ago was held there. He wants to celebrate an anniversary. The following appeared in the afternoon paper named yesterday:

Senator Quay this afternoon stated to a Mail and Express reporter that he would support Thomas B. Reed for President, and that he believed a majority of the Pennsylvania delegates would also.

If Mr. Quay preferred to make this declaration after talking with Mr. Platt, rather than before he had done so, the statement is of especial interest.

Some comment has been made on the absence of R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, while that State is represented by Chauncey I. Filley. Mr Kerens is the member of the Republican National Committee from Missouri. The explanation is said to lie in the probable turn of affairs in Missouri politics. Mr. Kerens was always a Harrison man. He has been associated in business with the ex-President's son Russell. About the time Mr. Harrison became President Mr. Kerens came into a prominence greater than that accorded to Mr. Filley. It was popularly said: "Mr. Filley has been turned down; Kerens distributes the patronage."

It is now said that Mr. Filley is to return and take his old place on the National Committee, and that that is why he was here conferring with Quay, Platt, and the others, while Mr. Kerens stayed at home.

Mr. Filly said yesterday that Allison had considerable strength in Missouri, while the strongest sentiment favored McKinley.

The shouting for San Francisco as the next convention city is still heard.

Chicago has some adherents, and St. Louis some. Pittsburg, San Francisco, or Chicago are put down as making the probable list from which a choice will be made.

SAN FRANCISCO HARD AT WORK.

A Big Fund Raised for the Entertainment of the Republican Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 24.—The movement to have the next Republican National Convention held in San Francisco has assumed tangible form, and the entire Pacific coast is alive with the project. Men of capital and influence have already contributed half of the entire amount necessary to pay off the debt of the National Committee, though no particular canvass has been made.

The railroad companies offer to lower the fares so that it will be almost as cheap to come to this city as to any other in the Union, and the telegraph companies guarantee to supply every facility to furnish telegraphic reports to the Eastern press. Merchants, professional men, and citizens generally are prepared to supply the necessary funds, and the Union League Club of San Francisco will take the matter in hand. The club alone offers to subscribe $25,000, or more if necessary, for the personal entertainment of the committeemen. The press of the coast has pooled its influence, and is united on the issue. The San Francisco papers have subscribed $15,000, and the hotels are giving liberally.

A COSTLY BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

In It Are 117 Diamonds and Gold and Silver Given by Members of St. Augustine's Congregation.

The magnificent tabernacle made from a rich collection of gold and silver coin, jewelry, and previous stones was placed on exhibition for the first time last night inside the church rail of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Edward W. McCarty is rector.

It is the work of Tiffany & Co., and cost between $7,000 and $10,000 to manufacture. Its value has not even been estimated. It has taken about a year to make it. The tabernacle is 4½ feet high, and 4 feet square at the base, and is of Gothic style, to match the church. It weighs 125 pounds.

At each corner of the base is a solid silver figure of an angel, while over the doors of the tabernacle is the passion flower in solid gold. The doors are of silver, and are 10½ inches by 12½ inches. In the centre is a cross, in which are 57 diamonds, ranging in size from ¼ karat to 2 karats. Over the door is a frieze of gold, containing rubies, emeralds, and topazes. The tabernacle is surmounted by a canopy of solid silver, while the roof is slanting, and of imitation shingles, each shingle being of silver. Diamonds, emeralds, topazes, rubies, sapphires, and pearls are on all parts of the tabernacle. In all there are 117 diamonds.

The material from which the costly tabernacle is made includes gold and silver watch cases, gold engagement and wedding rings, gold and silver coin, and gold and silver jewelry of all kinds. It was all given by the members of this flourishing church, and the Rev. Father McCarty is unable to place a value upon it. The diamonds themselves represent a small fortune. The tabernacle is arranged so that it can be taken to pieces.

The Rev. Father McCarty, knowing the great value of this tabernacle, in order to protect it, has had a safe built in the altar. This safe is 28 inches wide and 38½ inches high, and weighs 200 pounds. To make the safe and the tabernacle more secure, a burglar alarm is attached to it, and this leads into a District Messenger office.

Two detectives were on duty on either side of the tabernacle last night, and guarded it, while a large crowd of the parishioners viewed the costly tabernacle.

SCHEMING FOR A SILVER SENATE

Marion Butler Wants the Free-coinage Senators to Capture the Organization—Enough of Them, He Says.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 24.—Senator Marion Butler, in an interview here to-day, said regarding the organization of the Senate that he favored the coming together of the silver men of all parties and the organization of the Senate "on silver lines."

Butler said that a majority of the Senators were elected as silver men and professed to be such. It was in their power to take charge of every Senate committee. The adherents of the gold standard could control the Senate only by the aid of men who professed to favor silver.

It was of the utmost importance for silver men to organize the Senate and thus control committee. Mr. Butler said, for, unless that should be done, no silver bill would be reported.

The Senator explained that he was impelled to take this view of

CUBANS BURN A STATION

Twenty-seven Buildings Destroyed at Hatonuevo by Rebels.

CARDENAS DAMAGED BY A CYCLONE

American Schooner Ashore at Jucaro —An Influential Colombian Urges Recognition of Belligerents.

MADRID, Oct. 24.—A special dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that a band of insurgents under Clotilde Garcia set fire to the railway station at Hatonuevo. The station and twenty-seven other buildings, including a church, were destroyed.

A dozen soldiers who were posted near the station fired upon the rebels, wounding one of them. The remainder escaped. A lady residing in the town was shot dead and two men were wounded, whether by the soldiers or insurgents is not known.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—Advices from Cardenas state that the damage caused there by the cyclone which recently passed over the island was very severe. Wharves were carried away and sugar and molasses storehouses were unroofed.

An American schooner is reported to be ashore at Jucaro, on the south coast. No lives were lost.

COLON, Oct. 24.—Señor Bora, an influential native of the Isthmus of Panama, is pressing the Government to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

CUBAN REPUBLIC ORGANIZED.

Official Announcement of Jose Maceo to Delegation in This City.

The Cuban delegation in this city has received to-day a letter from Major Gen. José Maceo, date at Guantanamo, Oct. 5, in which he advises the delegation that he has received official dispatches from General in Chief Gomez, informing him that the General Government of the Republic of Cuba was formally organized Sept. 19, in Camaguey. Gen. Maceo adds that the news has been received with great joy by the division of the army under his command.

The officers of the Government are:

President of the Republic—Salvador Cisneros Betancourt of Puerto Principe.

Vice President of the Republic—Bartolome Maso of Manzanillo.

Secretary of War—Carlos Roloff of Santa Clara.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Rafael Portuondo y Tamayo of Santiago de Cuba.

Secretary of the Treasury—Severo Pena of Sancti-Spiritus.

Secretary of the Interior—Santiago Cañizare of Remedios.

General in Chief—Maximo Gomez.

Lieutenant General—Antonio Maceo.

ANTOINE GUSTAVE DROZ DEAD.

Career of an Artist who Reflected the Time of the Empire.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The death is announced in this city of Antoine Gustave Droz.

"Gustave Zo," in Marcellin's La Vie Parisienne, which was "bouffe d'esprit"; "Gustave Droz," on the title pages of books which were sketches, tender, pathetic, pretty, and full of the charm that Henner regards as essential to art of France; G. Droz" on canvases painted with all the distinction that the pupils of Picot breathed with their lessons; Antoine Gustave Droz in the solemn offices of La Revue des Deux-Mondes, that the inflexible Brunetière directs—the author of "Monsieur, Madame et Bebe," like Octave Feuillet, fell in literary vogue when the light of the empire went out.

He was born at Paris, June 9, 1832. His father, J. A. Droz, was a sculptor of merit. His early education was military and mathematical; his first works were artistic simply. He exhibited at the Salon an "Obolus to Caesar" in 1857; a "Railway Station Buffet" in 1861; a "Sacristy" in 1861; "Un Froid Sec" in 1865. He had a special faculty, which Marcellin divined, to paint people of the Parisian Court circles as they saw themselves, frivolous but interesting, heedless but sympathetic. In "Monsieur, Madame et Bebe" there are chapters similar to his painted sketches, elegant and grave; others gently satirical, others finely sarcastic, and none lack a measure of the polite insincerity which the empire liked.

The book appeared in 1866, and its success was instantaneous. The author saw it in sumptuous editions that fashionable draughtsmen illustrated, in popular editions that the "concierges" read, in translations of several countries. He published, in 1867, "Entre Nous"; in 1868, "Le Cahier Bleu de Mademoiselle Cibot"; in 1869, "Autour d'Une Source"; in 1870, "Un Paquet de Lettres." In 1872, when "Babolein" appeared, there had been a revolution in politics, in manners, in style. Gustave Droz had ceased to be popular, and diverted taste asked for Zola's cruel candor.

In 1875 appeared "Les Etangs"; in 1884, "Tristesses et Sourires," which the Académie Française rewarded with the Halphen Premium; in 1885, "L'Enfant," and the author continued to be charmingly "spirituel," but he lived longer than the time which his individuality was made to reflect.

ELOQUENCE IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

Jaures Attacks the Government Impressively on the Carmaux Strike.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Jaurès, Radical Socialist, member for Tarn, delivered a remarkably fine speech upon the subject of the recent strike of the glass workers at Carmaux, situated in M. Jaurès's district, of which that Deputy was accused of being the chief organizer. A majority of the Chamber remained impassive during the delivery of M. Jaurès's address, but he was often interrupted by adherents of the Ministry, who took exception to his remarks.

M. Jaurès declared that the apparent active support given to the management of the Carmaux Glass Works had incited the strike, and expressed his belief that the Government had encouraged the action of M. Rességuier, the manager of the works, in opposing the demands of the employes in order to ruin the workingmen and thus crush Socialism.

In the course of the ensuing debate a violent altercation arose between M. Jaurès and M. Dupuy, formerly Prime Minister, in regard to certain action taken by the latter during the first stages of the strike.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN COREA.

Naval Vessels Ordered from Vladivostock and from Formosa.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Globe to-day prints a dispatch from Shanghai, saying that in consequence of the disturbed condition of Corea, the Russian Government has dispatched from Vladivostock a squadron of fifteen vessels for Fusan and Chemulpo, two of the most important seaports of Corea, on the east and west coasts, respectively, Chemulpo being the port of Seoul.

The dispatch also states that the Japanese fleet, which has been stationed at the Island of Formosa, has been recalled, and will proceed northward.

It is stated that the Japanese Government has replied to Russia's demand for the evacuation by Japan of Corea, protesting against undue dictation by Russia in Corea's affairs. It is regarded as certain, the dispatch says, that Russia will occupy permanently the port of Fusan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.—The Novoe Vremya says that the belted cruisers Dmitry Donskoy and Rurik and the armored gunboat Grosiastchy have been ordered to join the Russian Pacific squadron, which has received instructions to cruise along the coasts of Corea, ready for any emergency.

BEDOUINS WILL NOT YIELD.

Sheiks Declare that Force Is Needed to Capture Assailants.

JEDDAH, Oct. 24.—The envoys sent to capture Bedouins who in May last killed the British Vice Consul here and wounded the British Consul, the Russian Consul, and the French Consular Secretary, have returned with some sheiks from the interior.

The sheiks declare that the tribe to which the assailants of the Consular officers belong will only yield them to superior force. The general opinion is that the attack will remain unavenged.

CENTENARY OF THE INSTITUTE.

President Faure and Diplomats in the Sorbonne's Amphitheatre.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—There was an impressive celebration to-day in the amphitheatre of the Sorbonne of the centenary of the Institute of France. President Faure drove in state to the Sorbonne, where he was welcomed by the members of the Institute. The President was loudly cheered by the crowds along the route from the Palace of the Elysée to the Sorbonne.

Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador; Mr. Eustis, the American Ambassador, and other diplomats attended the ceremonies, as did also the Ministers and many other prominent men. Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, sat at the right of President Faure.

M. Poincaré, Minister of Public Instruction, delivered an eloquent address, which made a deep impression. A number of other addresses were made by eminent men, the speeches being interspersed with music. In the evening a banquet was given, over which M. Poincaré presided. In the course of his speech at the banquet he thanked the foreign newspaper correspondents for the co-operation that they accorded to the institute.

All intending voters who have not registered should do so to-day or to-morrow. Hours in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

SEDITIOUS DISPLAY IN TURKEY.

Members of the Young Turkish Party Thrown in the Bosporus.

VIENNA, Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Constantinople represents the Liberal movement there as being more marked than ever. The display of seditious placards has been resumed, and it is reported that several prominent Softas and notable persons who have been conspicuous in opposition to the Liberal movement have mysteriously disappeared. The authorities have decided upon taking rigid military measures to suppress the Liberal element.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople confirming the reports of the summary disposal of many of the Young Turkish Party who were arrested on the charge of seditious practices.

After trial, they were conveyed at night to the beach and thence to a warship. The boats of this warship took the prisoners to the place in the Bosporus where the current runs the strongest, and they were then dropped overboard.

This account also confirms the reports that the severe measures taken by the Porte has broken the spirit of the revolutionists. Hassan Pasha, the Minister of Marine, is under suspicion, and he is kept under close surveillance at his residence at Ortakeni.

AUSTRIA'S BUDGET SUBMITTED

Herr Bilinski Expects to Have to Meet Much Expenditure.

VIENNA, Oct. 24.—Herr Bilinski, Minister of Finance, to-day submitted to the Reichsrath the budget for the ensuing year. The estimated receipts are placed at 663,000,000, which gives an estimated surplus of 211,226 florins. The surplus for 1895 was 2,500,000 florins. Two million florins will be applied to the redemption of the public debt.

With reference to the budget estimates for 1897, Herr Bilinski said they did not offer a bright picture. Much fresh expenditure, he added, must be met in the next few years.

AUSTRIAN GIFT TO THE POPE.

Robe Embroidered by Maria Teresa for the Madonna at Loretto.

ROME, Oct. 24.—The Pope to-day gave an audience to Drs. Schwartz and Pietro of Vienna, who presented to his Holiness a robe embroidered with pearls and gold, made by Archduchess Maria Teresa and her daughter.

The robe is destined for the image of the Madonna at Loretto. The Pope received 200 Austrian pilgrims.

AMERICAN SUICIDE IN PARIS.

Hinton of Milwaukee Shoots Himself on the Steps of a Hotel.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Francis Hinton, a well-known and wealthy iron man of Milwaukee, has committed suicide here. His act is attributed to mental depression.

He stood on the steps of a hotel, drew a revolver from his hip pocket, and fired a bullet into his brain. The body was taken to the police office in the Rue d'Anjou.

Reichstag Members Not to be Paid.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The Bundesrath (the Federal Council) has refused to agree to the resolution recently adopted by the Reichstag in favor of altering Article 32 of the Constitution of the Empire, which provides that the members of the Reichstag cannot as such receive any salary or compensation.

Famine in Districts of Russia.

RIGA, Russia, Oct. 24.—Famine prevails in the Smolensk and Pskow districts of Russia, owing to the failure of the crops. The Minister of the Interior recently set apart 1,500,000 rubles for the relief of the inhabitants of these districts, but ragged and hungry peasants are crowding about the railway stations, inquiring what has become of the money.

Profits of Deputies in Railways.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Le Figaro says the following named members of the Chamber of Deputies, who were members of the Southern France Railway syndicate, made the amounts of profit set against their respective names: Jules Roche, 28,000f.; Rouvier, 6,750f.; Etienne, 3,000f.; Deloncle, 5,000f.; Passy, 12,500f., and Le Mercier, 4,500f.

Assurances to Sir Philip Currie.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 24.—Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, had a farewell audience with the Sultan of Turkey to-day. He has received satisfactory assurances relative to effecting the Armenian reforms from the Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, and the Foreign Minister, Said Pasha.

Resuming Work on Panama Canal.

COLON, Oct. 24.—It is stated that early next Spring work on an extensive scale will be again commenced on the Panama Canal. Already 3,000 men have been engaged to work on the excavations at Culebra, and to construct extensive wharves here.

Register To-day! The hours in this city are from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and in Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M. To-morrow will be the last day of registration.

Perilous Illness of the Czarowitch.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Le Figaro says the Czarowitch is not now able to proceed to Nice, where a villa had been prepared for his occupancy during the Winter. Le Gaulois says that he has had several violent attacks of blood spitting.

Invalided Invaders of Madagascar.

ALGIERS, Oct. 24.—The French transport Canton has arrived here from Madagascar with a large number of invalid soldiers on board. Sixty-four died on the voyage, fourteen of them since the Canton passed Port Said.

Mourning for Poland's Partition.

VIENNA, Oct. 24.—The one hundredth anniversary of the third partition of Poland is being observed as a day of mourning throughout Galicia to-day. All of the shops are closed, and services are being held in the churches and lectures delivered in the Town Halls.

Baratieri's Abyssinian Ambition.

ROME, Oct. 24.—Gen. Baratieri, Governor of Erythrea, telegraphed to the Government a few days ago asking that authority be given him to extend the Italian sphere over the whole of Abyssinia. To-day Prime Minister Crispi convoked the Ministry in council to decide upon what action should be taken on the request.

MAYOR STRONG PRAYED

Light Came at 4 A. M., and He Removed Messrs. Murray and Kerwin.

HE TELLS OF HIS APPOINTMENTS

The Stecklers Wanted Nothing and Got Harburger—Fire Department Mistake Offset in Charity Department.

At a large meeting of the West Side Republican Club in its house, 102 West Eighty-second Street, last night, Mayor Strong told the reasons that governed him in his appointments, and incidentally said that he removed Messrs. Murray and Kerwin from the Police Board after having prayed for light. The light, he said, came to him at 4 A. M.

Theodore Roosevelt was the first speaker introduced by Chairman S. S. Packard. Mr. Roosevelt declared that the result of the election would not change the policy of the Police Board with regard to the excise and all other laws.

Alderman William M. K. Olcott was praising Mayor Strong's administration when the Chief Executive of the city entered the room, and was greeted by deafening cheers. The men shouted and waved their hats, the women waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands. The Mayor said:

"I sometimes think my friends say more than the truth of my administration. The only pledge I made to the citizens of New-York before I was elected was contained in my letter of acceptance of my nomination for Mayor. That was a promise of fidelity to the citizens' interests. The first appointment made after being Mayor was that of Col. Waring as Street Cleaning Commissioner. I have been criticised for appointing a man who lived outside of the city. Well, I must confess I thought he lived here and only had a Summer house in Newport, for he had an office here for several years.

"I appointed a Democrat and a Republican as Commissioner of Accounts. Nothing pleases Mr. Terry, the Democratic Commissioner, better than to excuse the mismanagement of Tammany.

"These appointments were before the Power of Removal bill was passed. After the bill was enacted, I had a great many talks with friends of all the parties. My Republican friends demanded the Commissionership of Public Works and the Corporation Counsel's office. I tried to get several independent men to take the office of Corporation Counsel, but all refused. Then several lawyers recommended Francis M. Scott, a State Democracy man, and I appointed him. If Mr. Scott had been the most local Republican in the county he could not have been more true to the Committee of Seventy platform that he has been.

"Mr. Brookfield is a gentleman and has tried the best he could to be a politician, but he has been so pure and honest that he couldn't fill the bill. That is the reason why I appointed him. I told him we would have to place the fusion and live up to our platform, and he said he would, and has done so.

"As to the Excise Commissioners, well, I only had 197 applications for the positions, and I had only three to fill. Most of the candidates were Republicans. The Steckler boys had never asked me for anything up to this time, and I sent for Mr. Steckler and told him that every party had asked for favors and asked him if he wanted anything, and he answered, 'Not a thing.' I looked at that man as he went out of the office, and I thought what a model man he would make in the dry goods business or what a capital saloon keeper he could be, but he came back the next day and asked to have Julius Harburger appointed, and I complied with his request.

"You know the newspapers have said that Grace ran the Mayor's office for three months, and yet he never asked me to appoint Charles H. Woodward.

"Everybody wanted Joseph Murray, now in the Fire Department. I made a mistake. I put three Republicans in there by accident, and to offset that I appointed a Democratic Board of Charity Commissioners. Many foremen asked to have Mr. Sheffield appointed for Commissioner, because he was an honest man, and I said: 'Well, boys, all right; then we'll be made a Commissioner.' I am a good deal like Mr. Lincoln. I have not much influence with my men and my own administration.

Mayor Strong then spoke about his appointment of Superintendent Constable. He then dwelt for a long time on his other appointments. He continued:

"The Police Board was an ignorant and tough nut for me to crack. I appointed Mr. Andrews, who brought to me a plea for reforming the Police Department. The old Police Board worked together separately. Every vote 'Jimmy' Martin recorded was three to one, Andrews being the minority. Kerwin and Murray were with Martin. I had no idea of removing Murray and Kerwin.

"Many times I debated the question, and in fact, I prayed over it. I decided one morning at 4 o'clock when I received the light, and I knew I would alienate a host of friends. I did not expect people would accuse me of breaking a promise, for if any man asked me to make a promise I would have told him to go to the demnition bow-wows. If I had to fill the same offices over again, I wouldn't make a single change in one of them, and as long as I am in the Mayor's chair, I will stand by every word of my letter of acceptance.

TWEAKED THE COMMITTEEMAN'S NOSE

Harrie Davis Said Schmidt Insulted His Wife, a Teacher.

Harrie Davis of 136 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning met Henry P. Schmidt, a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, as the latter was leaving his home in Monroe Street, near Lewis Avenue.

He accused Schmidt of having used insulting and abusive language to Mrs. Davis on Wednesday in Public School No. 43, in Boerum Street, near Ewen Street, of which William B. Ridenour is Principal, and in which Mrs. Davis is a teacher. Mr. Schmidt is a member of the local committee in charge of the school.

Davis told Mr. Schmidt that he was going to put his nose, and as he attempted to do so Mr. Schmidt put up his hands. Then Davis tweaked the School Committeeman's nose and kicked him.

Mr. Schmidt said he had called Mrs. Davis before him in the presence of the Principal and informed her that owing to her continued absence from school her class was becoming demoralized, and he said that she must either attend to her work or be transferred to some other school. It is said that Mr. Schmidt will get a warrant for Davis's arrest for assault.

Principal Ridenour was recently suspended from duty by Mr. Schmidt, pending the hearing of serious charges made against him. He was exonerated and returned to his school. Harrie Davis took a deep interest in agitating the charges against Mr. Ridenour.

Dufferin Will Live in Ireland.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Marquis of Dufferin, the British Ambassador to France, gives as the reason of his resignation of the post of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports that, as he proposes to reside almost continuously in Ireland after next Summer, when his time of service ends, he felt that he would be precluded from discharging acceptably the duties of the Lord Warden. Lord Dufferin's residence is at Clandeboye, County Down, Ireland.

The Manitoba School Question.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 24.—Premier Bowell says he knows nothing of the reported compromise between Premier Greenway and Archbishop Langevin on the Manitoba school question. He has no knowledge of a settlement this afternoon. The other Ministers of the Crown are absent from the city and could not be seen.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MCKINNEY, Texas, Oct. 24.—The wholesale hardware house of Dowell & Fields, Wilcox's lumber yard, the Kentucky House, and many retail business houses burned; loss, $100,000; partly insured.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—A fire to-night in the Watson & Burget block, in the business centre of the village, caused a loss estimated at $40,000; insurance, $8,000.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 24.—Thomas H. Martin's tobacco warehouse, at Durham, was to-night damaged several thousand dollars by fire.

OAKLAND CITY, Ind., Oct. 24.—Five brick business houses burned; loss, $35,000; partly insured.

GIBSONBURG, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Two acres in the business part of the town were burned over last night; loss, $75,000.

NO MORE CHOLERA IN HONOLULU

The Epidemic at an End, and Nearly All Restrictions Caused by the Pestilence Now Removed.

HONOLULU, Oct. 17.—It is twenty-nine days since the cholera epidemic ended, and fifteen days since the last one of three scattering cases.

Nearly every restriction caused by the pestilence has been removed by the Board of Health. A few slight precautions are still continued for a few days longer. Bathing and fishing in the harbor and in Nuuanu stream are still prohibited, some doubt being felt whether any germs may not linger there. While the seamen of the coasters are again allowed the freedom of the shore in Honolulu, they are not to go inland at the outer ports, in deference to the fears of residents there. Second-class passengers will have their clothing fumigated, there being a possibility of infection in native clothing. Scholars from infected districts are now free to attend the public schools.

The Council has appropriated $25,000 more for expenses of pestilence, making $60,000 in all. This will cover the cost of a fumigating plant yet to arrive. This, with the cost of insurrection, makes nearly $200,000 extra expense this year, and somewhat cramps the public finances.

Henry Smith, Clerk of the Supreme Court, has been commissioned from Victoria, B. C., to take testimony in the famous suit of Cranston and Muller, two men deported last February from Honolulu to Victoria. The suit is against the steamship Warimoo, but the Hawaiian Government is the responsible defendant. They claim $50,000 damages apiece.

The case of V. V. Ashford is assuming an interesting phase. Ashford was convicted last February of misprision of treason, but soon after was pardoned on condition of exile, being in ill health. The British Government, on reviewing the evidence at his trial, expressed the opinion that he was convicted on insufficient testimony, the chief witness against him being an accomplice, "Sam" Nowlеen, the military leader of the insurgents, and corroborative testimony being slender. A piece of evidence much relied upon by the prosecution was Ashford's appointment by the ex-Queen to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, which was fully attested by documentary evidence. Liliuokalani issued such a commission to Ashford last December, in the face of the fact that he had recently been her grossest defamer before Commissioner Blount.

This commission was universally regarded by the public as the price of Ashford's helping the ex-Queen with his military experience. But the military commission threw out that piece of evidence on the ground that Ashford's knowledge of his being commissioned had not been proved. A new feature in his case has now arisen by the Government having secured the fullest testimony of Ashford's complicity from a person in closest intimacy with him. As H. B. M. Commissioner Hawes has only just been informed of this, particulars cannot now be obtained.

The United States cruiser Olympia lies in the outer roadstead. The United States gunboat Bennington lies near the Olympia. All are well on both ships.

Much excitement prevails among the Japanese of Honolulu about the expected arrival of a Japanese cruiser bringing a new Consul General. These Japanese have held a public meeting to denounce the Hawaiian Government for having prevented the steamship China, as they allege, from bringing a mail from Yokohama, in order to discourage Japanese trade here, which is absurd.

OBITUARY RECORD.

George Clinton Ripley.

George Clinton Ripley, formerly the President of the Home Life Insurance Company, died Wednesday night in his home, 164 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Ripley was born in Oakham, Mass., in 1812. In this city, when he was a young man, he first found employment in the dry goods business with Holbrook, Nelson & Co. He remained with them about twenty years. When the Home Life Insurance Company was organized, about 1860, he went into business with it.

On the resignation of Walter E. Griffith from the Presidency of the company, Mr. Ripley was elected to fill the vacancy, which position he held until 1890, when, being then seventy-eight years old, age compelled him to resign.

William H. Beadleston.

The President of the Empire Brewing Company, William H. Beadleston, died yesterday in his house, 25 West Fifty-first Street. He had been ill about two weeks.

Mr. Beadleston was born in 1840, and was a graduate of the University of the City of New-York, in the class of 1862. Besides his connection with the brewing company, he was a Director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company and the Pacific Bank, a Trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, and a member of the New-York Stock Exchange. As a clubman, Mr. Beadleston was well known, having been a member of the Union League, University, and Riding and Driving Clubs.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Capt. Stephen C. Whipple, United States Navy, retired, died yesterday at Eureka, Cal. Capt. Whipple was born in Vermont, and was appointed to the army from California in 1857. During the war, from 1863 to 1865, he served with the Twenty-second California Infantry. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel in 1865 for faithful and gallant services during the war, and in 1890 he was made a Major for gallant services in action against the Indians at Clearwater, Idaho, in 1877. He retired in 1884 on account of age.

—Mgr. O'Brien, a Roman Catholic prelate, died suddenly yesterday from heart failure in Montreal. He was at one time a member of the Papal Council, and had been intrusted with several important missions from the Vatican to Canada and the United States. He was born in France, in 1831, was educated in an English college at Rome, and was stationed for many years at Liverpool. He had held the post of Private Chamberlain to the Pope, and also that of Apostolic Ablegate.

—Benjamin R. Tate died yesterday at New-London, Conn. He was Collector of the Port of New-London during President Cleveland's first Administration, had represented New-London in the House, and served the city in various capacities.

—Daniel Baker, one of the founders of Hammonton, N. J., died suddenly yesterday at Hammonton. He was ninety-two years old.

—E. B. Whiting, for many years a leading hat manufacturer of Orange, N. J., died yesterday, aged sixty-seven years.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Hallet Kilbourn of Washington is at the Gilsey.

—L. C. Corbin of Spokane, Washington, is at the Plaza.

—Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington is at the Hoffman.

—Prof. Thomas Wilson of Washington is at the Everett.

—Baron H. Eggers of Copenhagen is at the Union Square.

—H. J. Hendey of Torrington, Conn., and H. J. Haight and family are at the Empire.

—J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, George R. Peck of Chicago, and Max Agassiz of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Holland.

—Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin of Albany, George Bleistein of The Buffalo Courier, and Thomas M. King of Baltimore are at the Waldorf.

—John A. Kasson, formerly United States Minister to Germany, and Herman Stump, Commissioner of Immigration, are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Henry M. Stanley, M. P., of England, Bishop H. P. Whipple of Minnesota, and Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The following are registered to-night at Washington hotels:

Arlington—Thomas W. C. Bergh, S. P. Harper, Edward S. Linctenstein, A. B. Stannard, New-York.

Cochran—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Wilson, New-York.

Ebbitt—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor, F. L. Ferry, New-York City; Theodore Connors, Brooklyn.

Normandie—Mr. and Mrs. H. V. M. Demmins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Frazee, New-York.

Page's—Edgar F. Hubbell, New-York.

Raleigh—J. E. Alexander, New-York.

Riggs—John F. Harley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stern, New-York.

Shoreham—H. L. Haskell and wife, Mrs. George W. McClellan, D. J. Sprague, George A. Williams, New-York.

Willard's—Mrs. C. E. Farrell, M. J. C. Faulkner, New-York.

CRUSHED IN THE COACHES

Continued from Page 1.

jured are postal clerks. They were taken to the City Hospital at Harrisburg, where none of those injured was pronounced in a serious condition.

The mail train wrecked left Philadelphia at 10:25 last night. Besides the passenger, sleeping, and day coaches, there were six mail cars directly behind the engine. The train had already entered the block and was going at a high rate of speed, when the axle of a car on an eastbound freight broke and threw several cars on the track directly in front of the rapidly approaching mail. Engineer Wolfkill had hardly time to reverse his lever when his engine struck the freight cars and, turning completely around, toppled over a high embankment into a canal that runs beside the track at this point.

In the mail cars the postal clerks were busy distributing the mail, and how any of them escaped instant death was remarkable. When the crash came, four of the mail cars were smashed together in an inextricable mass, and hurled from the track, the end of one car landing in the canal. The injured clerks crawled one by one from the broken cars and escaped the dreadful death of cremation, for the wreck soon took fire and began to blaze fiercely.

Help was telegraphed for to Harrisburg and Mifflintown. The Harrisburg Fire Department and the staff of the City Hospital of that city were hurried to the scene on a special train. In the meantime a wrecking crew had arrived, and the two mail cars that had not been broken with the rest of the train were pulled away from the burning wreck. When the relief train from Harrisburg arrived, the firemen had but little to do, as the four mail cars and their contents were nearly consumed, but the physicians were kept busy attending to the injured, who were hurriedly sent to Harrisburg.

The wrecking crews at once started to clear the track, and within a few hours trains were again running as usual past the scene of the wreck.

Down in the canal, the bodies of Engineer Wolfkill and Fireman Haines were buried beneath the weight of the massive engine. The wrecking crews worked unceasingly, and finally came upon the body of Wolfkill. The unfortunate engineer was found standing erect under the tender of the engine. The body was only slightly bruised, and the man had evidently drowned like a rat in a trap in the waters of the canal.

It was not until 5:15 o'clock this evening that the body of Fireman Haines was found. He had evidently jumped when the wreck came, and had been caught beneath one of the mail cars, for he was found under a truck of one of these cars. One leg was cut off and the body was otherwise badly mutilated. Both bodies were prepared for burial and taken to Harrisburg, whence they will be sent to the men's late homes at Altoona. Both men were married, and each leaves a wife and two children. Wolfkill was one of the oldest engineers in the employ of the railroad company, while Haines was but twenty-seven years old.

With the exception of a few sacks directed to Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Oregon, and one or two other points, the mail in the wrecked cars was destroyed. The sacks saved were in the end of the car that fell into the canal, but the letters in them are badly damaged from water.

WRECK ON THE ROCK ISLAND ROAD.

Passenger Train Collides with Switch Engine—One Killed and Four Hurt.

VALLEY JUNCTION, Iowa, Oct. 24.—The Rock Island train from the north collided with a switch engine in the yards here early this evening. One life was lost and four persons were injured seriously.

HILLHOUSE, Mrs. MARY, aged seventy, of Burlington, is dead. She was seated on the front of the third car. She was thrown against the front of the car and her head was crushed. She died instantly. She was a member of a prominent family at Burlington.

The injured are:

DINSMORE, W. P., Des Moines; conductor; hurt internally.

ENGLISH, ARTHUR, Des Moines; brakeman; injured on head.

FRITTS, Mrs. E. A., Geneseo, Ill.; back injured; may die.

HOPKINS, T. H., Des Moines; baggagemaster; arm hurt.

Both engines were wrecked, but the cars were not badly damaged.

Last chance for registration to-day and to-morrow! Places of registration open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

Little Information on the Mail.

Postmaster Dayton has received information that, by collision with a wrecked freight train, near Newport, Penn., at 2 A. M. on Thursday, 24th inst., four mail cars on the mail train on the Pennsylvania Railway, which left Jersey City at 9 P. M. on Wednesday, were destroyed by fire, with their contents.

While it is impossible to obtain authentic information regarding the mail lost, it is believed that the cars burned contained all ordinary and registered letters and all paper mail for the West and Southwest dispatched by this train, (the mail for which was closed at the General Post Office at 7:30 P. M.,) except letter and paper mail for Ohio, Kansas, and Missouri, which, it is believed, was saved. The car containing Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee letter and paper mail was also saved, but the registered mail for Pittsburg and beyond, being in one of the burned cars, was destroyed, except the registered pouches for St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Kansas City, which were probably saved.

Accused of Stealing Sidewalk Stones.

Salvatore Bralto and Frank Discar of 45 Mulberry Street and William H. Bennett of 49 Oliver Street were arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday by Policeman Londergen on a charge of stealing, at 1 o'clock last Wednesday night, sixteen sidewalk stones from the corner of Park and Mulberry Streets.

Bralto and Discar were held in $300 bail each for trial.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 24.—Fred Chaney, a prominent young man of Fairport, was shot at from ambush to-night on his way to call on his fiancée, Miss Gage. The ball grazed his forehead and passed through his hat. He had been accosted two previous times on the way to the house and ordered not to repeat his visits, but, on refusing to promise to do so, was promptly knocked down. There is no clue to his assailant.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 24.—Sydney Lane, a Southern Pacific brakeman, started out to hunt Conductor C. H. Neville. Neville was warned, and when he saw Lane, began to fire, Lane returning it. Lane was hit twice and will die. After firing five shots the men clinched and beat each other with their pistols in a horrible manner.

BRANTLEY, Ala., Oct. 24.—Town Marshal Tisdale arrested a negro named George Washington last night for disorderly conduct. While on the way to prison the negro shot the Marshal. The Marshal shot the negro three times, killing him instantly. Tisdale died to-day.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Dean L. Doyle, twenty-six years of age, a wealthy young business man, was found dead in a field to-day. He had mourned much over the loss of his wife a few weeks ago, and it is thought committed suicide by shooting.

WAGONER, I. T., Oct. 24.—Zeke and Dick Crittenden, brothers, United States Deputy Marshals and Indian police, were shot and killed in the main street of Wagoner this evening by Ed Reed, also a Deputy Marshal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—A syndicate of French capitalists has secured a contract to buy the Champion Quartz Mine. It has been bonded for $1,250,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

8:25 A. M.—2,032 Fifth Avenue; Margaret Spear; damage trifling.

8:20 A. M.—King's Bridge Road and Harlem Ship Canal; Charles Anderson; damage, $5.

9:20 A. M.—388 South Street; Crew-Leblok Oil Company; damage, $75.

1:45 P. M.—7 Maiden Lane; John Dusselkorn; damage, $500.

3:40 P. M.—114 East Seventeenth Street; Joseph Steir; damage, $25.

7:40 A. M.—134 Pitt Street; damage, $10.

7:45 P. M.—241 Centre Street; Marcus Heanan; damage, $300.

8:15 P. M.—317 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; James Gorman; damage, $2,000.

11:12 P. M.—77 Warren Street; George Miller & Co.; damage, $25,000.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
If you want your flat or house to be artistic and fitted up-to-date, go to 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

ILLUSTRATIONS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ART CLUB.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 24.—An exhibition quite unique to most Philadelphians will be opened at the gallery of the Art Club, on Chestnut Street, to-morrow night, with a reception and music by the Hungarian Band of New-York. There will be shown a comprehensive collection of drawings and paintings by the leading illustrators of the day among our American artists, and, besides, several foreigners will be included. Over 200 works are comprised in the lot, and the walls of the charming gallery in the pretty clubhouse are full to overflowing.

All these pictures have been the result of commissions given by The Ladies' Home Journal of this city, and have been published in that popular monthly, or will appear later on. A dainty catalogue has been prepared, containing numerous sketches and quaint designs on similar lines to those of the Union League Club in New-York last Winter, and so, with handsome decorations in the shape of Fall leaves of brilliant yellows and reds, enormous palms, banks of growing plants, and delicate hangings of white and yellow, the exhibition will be unusually attractive.

Philadelphians have had occasional groups of illustrative work loaned by the artists, or from the collections of the popular magazines, but not before has so large a show been held, or one so completely characteristic of the doings of modern men in this field. The names in the catalogue embrace all the prominent leaders, both in figure and landscape work, and entirely cover the ground in which our men stand so pre-eminently at the head and front. Charles Dana Gibson, W. T. Smedley, Arthur B. Frost, E. W. Kemble, Eric Pape, Irving R. Wiles—they are all here, and many more besides, and they are, too, at their best.

Interspersed with the black and white works are some oils, and here and there a bit of dainty water color, suggestive in its quiet touches of tone, relieving by contrast the surrounding monochromes. Many will be attracted to three pictures by Albert Lynch, two in oil and one in water color. Mr. Lynch, who, by the way, is a Gallicized Englishman, resident in Paris, has made many friends by recent work that has appeared in the galleries and exhibitions in New-York and smaller cities, and by his contributions to the Figaro Illustrée and other French and American publications. He displays in his drawing an exquisite feeling for the delicacy of young womanhood, a naïve refinement, and a grace quite spiritueelle and wholly his own. His girls are the very essence of daintiness, and are full of a vague, indescribable charm. And having said all this, it may be added that Mr. Lynch shows his humanity and consequent lack of perfection by a tendency toward prettiness, that he sometimes escapes only by the most narrow margin. This is perceptible in "La Farandole"; (62,) it is less so in "The Godmother," (63,) while "Primavera" (61) is almost without it.

Fifteen drawings by Charles Dana Gibson hang at one end of the room. Two at least of these, done in body color, are perhaps of an earlier and possibly somewhat callow period, and are not to be compared with later efforts. Among the rest, however, this popular illustrator is at his best, particularly in those for Julia Magruder's story of "Violet." Here, for example, is a group of three young women, coming directly toward the spectator, and if any of our men have succeeded in representing with more fidelity and engaging frankness the charm and breeding of the true American girl, the present scribe does not recall them. Mr. Gibson's work has been so recently treated of in the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that extended reference would seem scarcely necessary, but it is difficult to pass his work by without an admiring glance and a pleasant word.

The versatility of Mr. Smedley is no less curious than his peculiar gift of insight into character. Evidently he is equally at home in the lounging room of the club or the stiff, unyielding, and unsympathetic New-England farmer's parlor. The faultlessly groomed city man and the blue-jeaned haymaker come equ

CYCLERS IN POLITICS

They Want to Know if Political Candidates Will Work for Them.

A CIRCULAR TO BROOKLYN NOMINEES

Candidates of All Parties Seeking the Favor of the Wheelmen —The Good Roads Association Circular.

Wheelmen will figure more in politics in the present campaign than has ever been the case before. United they make a most formidable party. Their leaders realize this, too, and are making their plans accordingly. The Good Roads Association of Brooklyn, composed largely of cyclists, has taken a step that is likely to bring the candidates for office to curry favor with the riders of the silent steed.

A circular letter has been drafted which will be sent to every candidate for political favor in Brooklyn. It was written at the instigation of the Executive Committee of the Good Roads Association, and requests an expression of opinion on various matters in which wheelmen and horsemen are deeply interested. The members of the committee who had a hand in this affair were President A. H. Angell, S. B. Meacham, and Messrs. Schwalbach, Van Vleck, Share, Jervis, McLean, Hewlett, Stebbins, and Newburg. The circular in question reads as follows:

The Good Roads Association of Brooklyn, representative of the wheeling and driving public of the city, is desirous of securing such legislation as shall result in the improvement of Ocean Parkway by the addition of a return cycle path for wheelmen and sidewalks for pedestrians.

This association desires also to secure the improvement of Eastern Parkway or other route to the city line to connect with the macadamized roads of Queens County.

The Good Roads Association would be pleased to have from you a statement of your sentiments on the matters as soon as possible in order that the attitude of the candidates may be published to the wheelmen and horsemen of Brooklyn. Respectfully,

S. B. MEACHAM, Secretary.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Good Roads Association.

A feature of the campaign in Kings County has been the unusual activity of the candidates of both parties among the members of the various wheel clubs. A case in point occurred at the clubhouse of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen on Wednesday evening, when a candidate for Senatorial honors spoke at considerable length and declared himself firm on the good-roads platform.

Register To-day! The hours in this city are from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and in Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M. To-morrow will be the last day of registration.

RACING BOARD RULINGS.

Additions to Class B and the Professional Ranks—Dates for Meets.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—This week's bulletin of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen contains the following items of interest:

Transfers to Class B.—W. W. Windle, Millbury, Mass., Clause B; Frederick Shaw, Boston, Mass., Clause B; George Stockbridge, Westbrook, Conn., Clause B; William Fehner, Milbury, Mass., Clause B; T. H. Cummings, Marengo, Iowa, Clause B; P. J. McDuffie, Everett, Mass., Clause B; William J. Mahoney, Malden, Mass., Clause B; John G. Budd, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Clause B; Russell Condon, Lincoln, Neb., Clause B; William L. Steimal, Buffalo, N. Y., at his own request; J. W. Stevens, Hot Springs, Ark., Clause A.

Declared Professionals.—A. H. Clough, Kennebunkport, Me., under Clause A; Walter R. Hibbs, Sioux City, Iowa, under Clause A; L. A. Ryer, Jersey City, N. J., under Clause A; Frank Eckhardt, Mulberry, Ind., under Clause A. Reinstatements.—For false entry, Raymon Pulley, Shenandoah, Iowa, with all track racing for one year, from Oct. 12; for competing in Class A after having sold prizes, Walter R. Hibbs, Sioux City, Iowa, for one year from Oct. 12; for competing in unsanctioned races, Ed Miller, "Will" Aldrich, — Auldrigo, Charles Whaffer, and "Will" Filson, Topton, Iowa; N. E. Bailey, —— Bailey, Rochester, Iowa; —— Belcher, Clarence, Iowa, Frank Connell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for thirty days from Oct. 16. For competing in unsanctioned Sunday races after warning: James Culp, Oscar Moore, Walter Parrar, "Will" Carpenter, Thomas Lee, Marion Wyatt, Manuel Bertiz, Lee Holloway, N. Galindo, Herman Eschenburg, O. Cameron, John Clark, "Con" Johnson, Foster Fyer, Robert Gift, Charles Bond, "Quim" Sewell, W. S. Barnes, Ed Delvantdal, A. V. Starks, W. Wilcox, "Chris" Merchant, Julius Luedke, Jr., Harvey Fuller, W. H. Lowry, John Reid of California, until Jan. 1, 1896; Edgar Le Barbee, Greatesville, Mont.; H. Baisden, Helena, Mont.; Clinton Kerr, Collins Rebel, Charles Doll, Charles O. Pierce, Morris A. Davis of Butte, Mon.; William Peters, Meadeville, Mon.; William Naegle, Dillon, Mon.; W. O. Ferguson, South Butte, Mon., for one year from Oct. 18; McNulty, J. W. Kerr, V. Armstrong, S. Delesaux, Frederick Hauck, Frank Lithgow of Porter, Cal., until Jan. 1, 1896, for competing in unsanctioned races after warning.

Suspended Pending Investigation.—Clarence Clark, Matteawan, N. Y.; George A. Eisenhart, Bulberry, Ind.; Frank F. Davis and Joseph Gray, Dover, N. H.; Frank J. Boston, Kennebunkport, Me.; "Will" Howard, North Berwick, Me.; George Sarbelle, Sanford, Me.; Charles T. Miner, Binghamton, N. Y.; Frank Eckhardt, Mulberry, Ind.; Eber H. Snow, Portchester, N. H.; H. E. Walton, Boston, Mass.

Sanctions Granted.—Oct. 31, Little Rock Bicycle Association, Little Rock, Ark.; Nov. 7, 14, 21, and 28, Little Rock Bicycle Association, Little Rock, Ark.; Nov. 12, Hill County Fair, Hillsborough, Texas; Nov. 17, Sedalia Cycle Club, Sedalia, Mo.; Nov. 18, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Nov. 19, Princeton University Track Athletic Association, Princeton, N. J.; Oct. 28, Harvard Athletic Association, Cambridge, Mass.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Fifty dollars is the size of the contribution of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association to the fund for the proposed cycle path across Long Island from Patchogue to Port Jefferson. Alexander Schwalbach made the motion to give this sum at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee. He also made a personal contribution of $25.

—The second game in the series between the bowling teams of the Union County Roadsters and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club will be played at Railway next Monday evening. On Thursday of next week the Roadsters will play the Elizabeth Athletic Club Cyclers in Elizabeth.

—It has been decided to muster in the bicycle corps of the Eighth Battalion next Wednesday under the name of Company E. Last evening the corps had an inspection. It was very satisfactory to its promoter, Commissary Sergt. Charles P. Starbach.

—There is a movement on foot for a race between heavyweight riders of Newark to take place in the near future. Michael Murray, "Chris" O'Rourke, and a number of others of more than ordinary avoirdupois will be asked to compete.

—The reorganized Essex County Wheelmen, with a number of wheelwomen, started from Military Park, Newark, last evening, for a run to Soho, then to Bloomfield, and to the Oranges. E. C. Eaton was Captain of the run.

—Members of the Metropolitan Bicycle Club intending to go on the "ladies' run" to Hempstead on Sunday should reach the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry not later than 9:40 A. M.

—A. E. Eckerson of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen is leading in the mileage contest among the members of the club. He has covered 8,468 miles up to date.

—An important meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will be held at the Columbia, in Union Square South, this evening.

—The Montclair (N. J.) Wheelmen will have a team in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs.

—On Thursday evening, Nov. 14, the West End Club will have a music ride at the Metropolitan Bicycle Academy.

—A picnic run to Rockland Lake is scheduled by the Metropolis Wheelmen for Sunday.

To Charge for Carrying Cycles.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 24.—The Pennsylvania Railroad will at midnight enforce a new rule in regard to bicycles. Hereafter they will be rated as excess of baggage and charged for at 100 pounds on account of the space they take up. The charge to Newark and Elizabeth will be 15 cents, to Philadelphia 40 cents, and to Washington $1.

HENRY OF NAVARRE'S GREATEST RACE.

He Played with Clifford and Rey El Santa Anita at Westchester.

Henry of Navarre, generally conceded to be the best horse in America, yesterday won the right to go to England and try conclusions with the best there. It was done in a race of a mile and three-quarters, run over the track of the Westchester Racing Association. In that race he defeated Rey el Santa Anita and Clifford, considered the two best horses in the country aside from Henry of Navarre, with consummate ease. To each the victor conceded four pounds in actual weight, and to Clifford six pounds, according to the scale.

Much interest was manifested in the contest, as it was known that Henry of Navarre's showing in the race would decide Mr. Belmont as to whether the horse should be sent to England. Henry performed the task set for him in such impressive fashion as to arouse the liveliest enthusiasm shown at the Westchester Association this season. Both the horse and his owner are extremely popular with the public. The victory was a fitting close to the races, in which Mr. Belmont's horses took part, as they previously won the second and fourth races, the latter the Fashion Stakes, which was won by Woodvine.

The Municipal Handicap, in which Henry of Navarre covered himself with glory, was the fifth race of the afternoon, and was run just after the raid on the betting ring, supposed to have been inspired by Peter De Lacey, details of which are given elsewhere. Henry of Navarre, ridden by Griffin; Rey el Santa Anita, with Taral in the saddle; Clifford, ridden by Sims, and Andrews, with O'Leary up, faced the starter for the contest. Henry of Navarre opened a favorite at even money, with Clifford a strong second choice. But after David Gideon had placed his commission in the ring the price against Henry of Navarre went down to 3 to 5, and finally to 2 to 5, while as good as 3 to 1 was laid against Clifford and 5 to 1 against Santa Anita at the close.

The start was prompt and good, and the lightweighted Andrews went out in front to do his duty as pacemaker. He led on the trip by the grand stand, around the lower turn, and up the back stretch to the top of the hill. Clifford had been forced to lead the trio of actual racers, Henry of Navarre galloping alongside him and Rey el Santa Anita trailing. On the top of the hill Clifford was in front, Andrews falling back to the rear and out of the race. Clifford tried to draw away from Henry of Navarre in the run over the hill to the home stretch, but Griffin held Henry alongside of him and simply galloped him too standstill before the last quarter-mile of the race was entered upon.

Half way down the hill Taral moved up with Rey el Santa Anita, and gave chase to the Belmont horse, which "Lucky" Baldwin, owing to the recent decision as to the racing of his horses, would have given the value of the stake to have beaten. Taral must have been promised a goodly sum to win the race, for he rode with all the patience, skill, determination, and vigor of which he is master. In a run of 200 yards he caught and passed Clifford, and then set sail for Henry of Navarre.

But, ride desperately as Taral could, he could not catch Henry of Navarre, who had gone to the front as soon as he had Clifford beaten. Taral urged and drove Rey el Santa Anita as soon as the level ground was reached, and whenever the Californian increased his speed a bit Griffin let out another link, and Henry of Navarre shot away from the Baldwin horse, Griffin looking over his shoulder and laughing at Taral's efforts to catch the flying Henry. That made Taral redouble his efforts, but ride as hard as he did, he could not down the lead of the gallant Henry, who won in a big romp in 3:02, running the last half mile in 0:49. Henry of Navarre was not at all distressed, though he carried 130 pounds, and hardly took a long breath when he was pulled up.

The three jockeys agreed after the race that Henry of Navarre was the best horse they had ever seen in a race, and in that opinion all the younger owners and trainers agreed. The impressive victory stirred up the old guard of the racing contingent, and they were willing to agree that Henry of Navarre was up to the standard of the old-timers like Hindoo, Longfellow, Harry Bassett, Ten Broeck, Parole, and the cracks of a generation or so ago. They so expressed themselves to Mr. Belmont, who was overwhelmed with congratulations.

Mr. Belmont's candidate, Woodvine, won the Fashion Stakes for two-year-old fillies, for which she was the favorite, in the aisiest possible fashion. The other races were rather commonplace, and call for no particular comment.

Details of the racing, with the order of which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for maiden two-year-olds, to be ridden by jockeys never having ridden a winner. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:01.

1—Wexford, A. Miller's br. g., by Midlothian-Beauty, 101 pounds.....(Harding)
2—Lillie Mills, F. Mathew's br. f., 97.....(Forbes)
3—Sebastian, A. Posener's br. g., 102.(Hothersall)
4—Whippany, 100.
5—Nantucket, 102.
6—Supelo, 105.
7—Rockledge, 97.
8—Millie L., 102.
9—John Haines, 97.
10—Nil Desperandum, 97.
11—Princess Jean, 102.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—5..Wexford	..Out	10—1..Rockledge	..Out
15—1..Lillie Mills	..6—1	15—1..Millie L.	..6—1
3—1..Sebastian	..1—1	10—1..John Haines.	4—1
6—1..Whippany	..2—1	10—1..Nil Desperan.	3—1
12—1..Nantucket	..4—1		
7—5..Supelo	..1—2	15—1..Princess Jean.	6—1

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for maiden two-year olds, to be ridden by jockeys never having ridden a winner. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:00.

1—Patrol, Blemton Stable's br. g., by King Gallop-Patience, 102 pounds.....(Simons)
2—Medica, Sensation Stable's br. f., 102..(Curtis)
3—Sunrise II., Marcus Daly's ch. f., 102..(Loud)
4—Mr. Reel, 105.
5—Rosalind II., 105.
6—Bon Ami, 105.
7—Sisseretta, 97.
8—Maxima, 97.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—1..Patrol	..2—1	2—1..Royal H.	..8—1
10—1..Medica	..4—1	3—1..Bon Ami	..6—5
5—1..Sunrise II.	..8—5	10—1..Sisseretta	..4—1
6—1..Mr. Reel	..2—1	10—1..Maxima	..4—1

Won by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; handicap for all ages. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:15.

1—Rubicon, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Lilly R., 120 pounds....(Midgley)
2—Discount, J. W. Rogers's b. h., 4, 114..(Reiff)
3—Peacemaker, Gougnacres Stable's b. g., 4, 118 .....(Littlefield)
4—Preston, 3, 110.
5—Silver Ill., 2, 98.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Lake Shore	..2—5	5—1..Deerslayer	..7—5
2—1..Sister Mary	..7—10	30—1..Kisbern	..10—1
8—1..Augusta Belle	..5—2	10—1..Stonenellie	..3—1

Won by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—Fashion Stakes, for fillies two years old, of $75 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Eclipse course, six furlongs. Time—1:12¼.

1—Woodvine, Blemton Stable's ch. f., by Magnetizer-Woodbine, 110 pounds.....(Griffin)
2—Cassette, A. Clason's br. f., 109.....(Doggett)
3—Intermission, A. H. & D. H. Morris's br. f., 105.....(Littlefield)
4—Bessie Browning, 105.
5—Amanda V., 115.
6—St. Agnes, 108.
7—Emotional, 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—2..Woodvine	..Out	5—1..Amanda V.	..1—1
20—1..Cassette	..3—1	6—1..St. Agnes	..3—1
20—1..Intermission	..8—1	15—1..Emotional	..5—1
20—1..Bessie B'n'g	..7—1		

Won by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Municipal Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $100 each, guaranteed value of $3,500, of which $700 to second and $300 to third. One mile and three-quarters Time—3:02.

1—Henry of Navarre, Blemton Stable's ch. h., 4 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, 130 pounds.....(Griffin)
2—Rey El Santa Anita, Santa Anita Stable's b. h., 4, 126.....(Taral)
3—Clifford, R. L. Rose's b. h., 5, 128.....(Sims)
4—Andrews, 3, 85.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—5..Henry of Navarre	Out	5—2..Clifford	..Out
4—1..Rey El Santa Anita	..6—5	20—1..Andrews	..4—1

Won by a length; eight lengths between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; selling allowances. The Withers mile. Time—1:42¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Bombazette, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s b. f., 3 years, by Spendthrift-Bombazine, 95 pounds. $500..
.....(O'Leary)
2—Marshall, W. Stears's b. h., 5, 107, $500..
.....(J. Murphy)
3—Doggett, J. A. Bennett's ch. c., 3, 109, $1,000..
.....(Doggett)
4—Phoebus, 3, 95.
5—Melba, 6, 106.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—8..Bombazette	..3—5	10—1..Phoebus	..5—2
5—2..Marshall	..7—10	8—1..Melba	..2—1
7—5..Doggett	..2—5		

Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

***

SEVENTH RACE.—Purse, $800, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; high weight handicap. The Withers mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Lake Shore, C. W. Parker's ch. h., 4 years by Farandole-Guayaquil, 128 pounds..(Taral)
2—Sister Mary, W. B. Sink's b. m., 5, 130..(Sims)
3—Augusta Belle, W. P. Burch's b. m., 5, 114.....(Reiff)
4—Deerslayer, 3, 120.
5—Kisbern, 3, 100.
6—Stonenellie, 4, 102.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Lake Shore	..2—5	5—1..Deerslayer	..7—5
2—1..Sister Mary	..7—10	30—1..Kisbern	..10—1
8—1..Augusta Belle	..5—2	10—1..Stonenellie	..3—1

Won by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

PAUL WINS AT SAUGUS.

Prettiest Race Ever Paced in New-England—Barney Was a Quitter.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—The best pacing contest ever witnessed in New-England was completed at the Saugus Track to-day, when Paul won the 2:08 pace left over from yesterday. Paul was full of pace, and never lifted his nose in the two miles. Both he and Mascot, Jr., were too fast for Barney, who showed a quitting streak.

The sixth heat in the first race of the day found Mascot, Jr., a half length ahead of Paul, but the former was placed second for a gaining break. In the last heat Paul outpaced Mascot, Jr., in the stretch. Mascot, Jr., paced the sixth heat in 2:11, which reduced the track race record. Summaries:

2:08 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $400.

Paul, ch. g., by Bold Hornet-							
Lucy, (Golden)	2	2	2	0	1	1	1
Barney, b. g., by Barney Wilkes, (Brock)	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
Mascot, Jr., b. g., by Wilkes							
Hurrah, (Sheridan)	3	3	1	0	2	2	2
S. R., ch. g., (Brigham)	Dis.						

Time—2:12¾; 2:12½; 2:11¾; 2:12¼; 2:14½; 2:11¼; 2:13.

2:14 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $400.

Bayard Wilkes, br. s., by Alcantara-							
Barcina, by Bayard. (Hayden)	1	1	4	1			
Wauco, br. s., by Abdallah Wilkes, (Reynolds)	2	4	1	3			
Robert R., br. g., (Gatcombe)	5	2	6	2			
Sea Bird, ch. s., (Carpenter)	7	6	2	4			
Sharon, b. s., (Sanborn)	4	3	3	6			
Slavonic, g. s., (Bowen)	3	5	7	8			
Jimmy B., b. g., (Mosher)	3	7	5	7			
Tony Wilcox, ch. s., (Spangler)	6	8	8	5			

Time—2:15¼; 2:12¼; 2:15½; 2:12½.

2:18 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $400.

Lady Watson, bl. m., by Sim Watson, (McNeil)	1	1	1
Katie Mac, b. m., (Golden)	2	2	2
Don C., b. g., (Stone)	3	3	3
Lady Blanche, b. m., (Foley)	4	4	4
Little Dan, b. g., (Pope)	5	dis.	

Time—2:18¾; 2:18¼; 2:17½.

Last chance for registration to-day and to-morrow! Places of registration open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

Trotting Horses at Auction.

Auctioneers Peter C. Kellogg & Co. will conduct a sale of trotting stock on Tuesday and Wednesday next for the well-known breeder, Mr. John H. Shults, at his Parkville Farm, on the Boulevard, between Prospect Park and Coney Island. The catalogue names over 100 head to be sold, including many fast trotters and pacers for road and track, a large share of which were bred by the seller. There are a number by Stranger, son of Goldsmith Maid and nearly as many more by Thistle, pacer, (2:13½,) a few by Pandit, Baron Rose, and Rumor, all of which stallions are or have been members of the stud. Among the famous outside sires whose progeny will be sold are Stamboul, Director, Nutwood, Belmarch, Anteeo, Wilton, Baron Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Eagle Bird, Lavalard, Antonio, &c.

TOURNAMENT OF NATIONS.

English Team Wins Two Bowling Games at Flatbush.

The second series of the the tournament of nations, which is now in progress at the Knickerbocker Field Club, Flatbush, was rolled last night. The competing nations were the Turks, Indians, and English. The English proved themselves the most powerful in the first and second games over the Indians and Turks, respectively, winning both games. The Turks won a game from the Indians by a large margin. Some of those present to see the games were Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Taylor, A. E. Taylor, J. T. Robb, Mrs. J. T. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Moorehead, Mr. and Mrs. I. U. Silleck, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dreger, C. Bollinger, Miss A. C. Bollinger, Miss C. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Boocock, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fishbeck, F. C. Blossfeld, C. Gladhill, C. Fowler, F. Daisley, A. C. Williams, Mr. C. Bollinger, Jr., William King, H. Wall, J. Borchers.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ENGLISH.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Total.
Catlin	1	6	3	149
Dohm	1	5	4	143
Taylor	3	7	1	183
Moorhead	3	3	4	136
Lott	1	4	5	130
Total	8	25	17	741

TURK.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Total.
Boocock	2	4	4	143
R. Walker	1	4	5	128
Schenck (average)	..	..	..	135
Knight	2	2	6	124
F. Walker	3	4	3	165
Handicap	..	..	..	30
Total	8	14	18	725

SECOND GAME.

ENGLISH.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Total.
Catlin	4	2	4	171
Dohm	4	2	4	160
Taylor	3	6	1	176
Moorhead	1	3	6	111
Lott	3	5	2	172
Total	15	18	17	790

INDIAN.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Total.
Baxter	..	..	..	120
Eggers	..	..	..	115
Yates	1	3	6	119
Nostrand	1	7	2	161
Holmes	3	2	5	140
Handicap	..	..	..	45
Total	5	12	13	709

THIRD GAME.

INDIAN.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Total.
Baxter	..	..	..	120
Eggers	..	..	..	115
Yates	2	4	4	134
Nostrand	3	4	3	159
Holmes	2	4	4	132
Total	7	12	11	660

TURK.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Total.
Boocock	3	3	4	150
R. Walker	4	2	4	158
Schenck	..	..	..	135
Knight	3	4	3	149
F. Walker	5	4	1	203
Total	15	14	12	795

CUPS FOR DEFENDER AND VIGILANT.

Given in Appreciation of Services to Saving America's Cup.

A general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club was held last night, Commodore E. M. Brown presiding. The meeting was well attended and the yachtsmen talked freely of the action of Mr. Rose in withdrawing his challenge. No action, however, was taken on the matter at the meeting.

Among those who were present were ex-Commodore James D. Smith, John E. Brooks, R. Suydam Palmer, L. J. Callanan, Latham A. Fish, Shepard Holmes, J. Fred Tams, H. C. Wintringham, S. Nicholas Kane, Frank T. Robinson, Vice Commodore R. C. Ward, Oswald Sanderson, F. W. J. Hurst, Willard P. Ward, Chester Griswold, J. B. Ecclesine, Jr., Theodore Zerega, Stephen Peabody, E. A. Willard, L. Vaughn Clark, Arthur Ingraham, Chester Munroe, W. D. Dickey, William Krebs, Newberry D. Lawton, J. V. S. Oddie, F. J. Lovejoy, and Augustin Monroe.

The America's Cup Committee filed its report, and it was resolved that 2,000 copies be printed for distribution among club members. One item in the report referred to the remeasurement of the yachts after the first race.

On Sept. 7 Lord Dunraven communicated with the Cup Committee his belief that the Defender had sailed that day's race immersed three or four inches more than when she was measured. Lord Dunraven stated that he believed that the change had been made with the knowledge of Defender's owner, but that it must be corrected or he would discontinue racing.

He did not wish to say to the committee what action he should take, but desired a remeasurement that day. (Saturday, Sept. 7.) The Cup Committee, after considering the communication from Lord Dunraven, ordered a remeasurement to be made at the earliest possible moment.

Sept. 8 the yachts were marked as requested by Lord Dunraven, at the same time they were remeasured, with the result of only one-eighth of an inch difference on load water line in case of Defender and one-sixteenth in Valkyrie. As the result varied the time allowance only a second or two, and in no way affected the outcome of the races, it is not deemed necessary to give additional measurement.

It was resolved that a cup be presented to the owners of the Defender in recognition of their successful defense of the America's Cup in the recent match, and that a cup be also presented to Mr. George J. Gould as an expression of the club's appreciation of his generous and sportmanlike action in putting the Vigilant in commission and placing her at the disposal of the club, and that the receiving of the cups be referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the Chair.

The committee is as follows: Vice Commodore H. C. Ward, Rear Commodore J. C. Bergen, and Frank T. Robinson.

Secretary Oddie offered an amendment to the constitution, that the tonnage of vessels for representation in the club be changed from fifteen tons to ten tons. This, however, was tabled in order that it might be discussed among the members during the Winter.

The following members were elected: C. T. Russell, F. C. Dininny, Jr., Leland H. Littlefield, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Lawrence E. Embree, Leroy M. Garrett, United States Navy; Louis Kempff, United States Navy; Frederick V. McNair, United States Navy; Henry B. Pierce, Albert L. Key, United States Navy; Edward S. Hatch, James W. Ridgway, E. S. Thomson, Gen. Gilbert H. McKibben, Dr. E. H. Marsteller, United States Navy; J. R. P. Pringle, United States Navy; Louis J. Brush, Charles Henry Harlow, United States Navy; J. B. Wheeler, Edward Browning, Franklin M. Singer, Edward White, United States Navy, and Theodore D. Rich.

The Nominating Committee which was elected is as follows: Lloyd Phoenix, George L. Rives, Richard S. Palmer, H. F. Lippitt, Frederick G. Bourne, Philip Schuyler, William E. Iselin, Gouverneur Kortright, William Butler Duncan, Jr., and Fordham Morris.

The Interviews Unauthorized.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Lord Dunraven has replied to the telegram sent to him yesterday by Mr. Louis H. Moore, the London manager of The United Press, in regard to the interview furnished by Mr. Dixon Kemp, the authenticity of which has been questioned. His Lordship says he has had several conversations with Mr. Kemp since his return from the United States, but upon none of these occasions did he say anything for publication.

"If Mr. Kemp," he adds, "made use of any remarks I made to him by publishing them or put forward any views as being mine, it was entirely unauthorized and without my knowledge."

Lord Dunraven has sent to the newspapers the telegrams that have passed between himself and Mr. Louis H. Moore, the London representative of The United Press, in relation to the interview which Lord Dunraven repudiated. The Morning Post, commenting on the telegrams, will tomorrow say:

"Some further explanation seems necessary. It would be unfair, pending Mr. Kemp's statement, to assume that he has no case to be argued. At the same time, it is most unfortunate that Lord Dunraven should be represented in America as expressing opinions that Mr. Kemp formed from conversing with him."

RODE WITH DASH AND SKILL.

Duke of Marlborough Follows the Meadowbrook Hounds.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Oct. 24.—An exciting run of ten miles across country after the hounds was held by the Meadowbrook Hunt Club to-day in honor of the Duke of Marlborough, who is visiting James L. Kernochan. The run was over the finest hunting country on Long Island, many fences, some over five feet high, and numerous deep ditches, were jumped with comparative ease by the entire party.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, who rode a superb black hunter, was the only lady in the saddle to-day. Mrs. Ladenburg took every fence encountered with the greatest ease and skill, and, together with the Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Albert Stevens, and the Master of the Hounds, was the first in at the "kill." The Duke rode an excellent sorrel hunter, and rode with a dash and vim which displayed the confidence he evidently had in his ability to ride over almost any obstacle in a hard hunting country.

While about to take an unusually high fence the hunter Harry Page was riding tripped on the top rail and threw his rider heavily to the ground. With the exception of several bad bruises, Mr. Page escaped uninjured.

An unusually large party of ladies and gentlemen followed the hunt party across country in traps and drags, by the near-by highways. Among some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, Mrs. C. L. Lindley, Mr. Howard S. Hyde, Mr. E. Willard Roby, Miss Clair Okie, Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley Magoun, Max Stevens, C. Albert Stevens, H. L. Herbert, Charles R. Hone, Harry Page, Mrs. James H. Allen, Harry Payne Whitney, and Ralph N. Ellis.

Scrubs Beat Princeton 'Varsity.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Capt. Turner of the Princeton second eleven had the satisfaction of administering a defeat to Capt. Lea's 'Varsity team to-day, in the open game on the university gridiron. This is the first time the scrub has defeated the 'Varsity in the memory of the present generation of students. Scrubs rushed the ball straight up the field, punching big holes in the 'Varsity line, and finally shoved Kelly through Church for a touch-down. The 'Varsity's defense was unusually weak, and the scrubs tore it up time after time with their fierce charge. Both Riggs and Rhodes were injured in these hard scrimmages, and had to retire from the game. Riggs had his ankle turned, and was carried off the field. Dr. Bovaird said to-night that he hoped to have him in the game soon, but could not state the exact extent of his injury. Rhodes was found to be but slightly injured.

Hartman Defeats Edward Jones.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24.—N. P. Hartman defeated Edward Jones of England in a broadsword contest here yesterday for the world's championship and a five-thousand-dollar medal. Hartman's superior swordsmanship was very evident.

All intending voters who have not registered should do so to-day or to-morrow. Hours in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—What will probably prove to be the boxing card of the season offered by an athletic club will be presented by the New Manhattan next Monday. The premier bout of the evening will bring out George Dixon, the champion featherweight of the world, and the phenomenal boxer, Young Griffo. Dixon and Griffo will meet for a ten-round argument. Griffo is at present involved in legal difficulties, but he will be on hand at the appointed time. Two other interesting bouts have been arranged. In one, Casper Leon will meet a little Buffalo fellow named Pat Haley in an eight-round bout. In the other, "Sam" Kelly will try to knock out "Jimmy" Kaveny of Boston in an eight-round affair.

—The Mohegan Golf Club was organized last week. The links have been laid out on the slopes of Prospect Hill, and several excellent games have already been played. Mohegan is a popular and well-known Summer and Winter resort, four miles from Peekskill. The officers of the club, whose headquarters at present are at the Pugsley House, are as follows: President —Mr. Walter Kobbe; Vice President—Miss Estelle De Bost; Secretary and Treasurer, William E. Haws, Jr.; Captain—Mr. Walter D. Haws.

—The athletic association of the Peekskill Military Academy has given out the following as yet incomplete, schedule of appointments for its football eleven this season: Oct. 26, at Peekskill, College City of New-York; Nov. 30, at Peekskill, De Garmo Institute of Fishkill; Nov. 9, at Peekskill, St. Stephen's of Annandale; Nov. 16, at Fishkill, N. Y., De Garmo Institute of that place; Nov. 30, at Cornwall, New-York Military Academy of Cornwall.

—The following officers have been elected by the Prudential Athletic Club of Newark for the year: President—N. L. See; Vice President—L. B. Osborne; Secretary—L. H. Green; Treasurer—G. W. Munsick. H. S. Griffen was elected to the Board of Governors for three years, and E. W. Pierson, A. W. Evans, and J. R. Whitfield were appointed delegates to the Amateur Athletic Union.

—President Freedman of the New-York Baseball Club denies that Arthur Irwin has signed a contract to manage the New-Yorks next season. Mr. Freedman has had a talk with Irwin, however, and another meeting is soon to be held.

—Staten Island Cricket Club football eleven will line up against the Garfield team of Newark at 3:30 next Saturday on the cricketers' grounds, Livingston, S. I.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

Bowling—Bank Clerks' League games.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26.

Racing—At Morris Park, 2 P. M.

Football—Princeton vs. Orange, at Orange; Crescent vs. Williams, at Eastern Park.

Golf—Final club handicap, at St. Andrew's Links; mixed foursomes at Morristown Golf Club Links.

SUNDAY, OCT. 27.

Cycling—Century Wheelmen's 100-mile run through Westchester County; century run of Long Island City Wheelmen to Oakdale, L. I.

KILLED BY HER WAYWARD SON

A Mother Frightened to Death by Her Boy's Attempt at Suicide.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 24.—Frightened to death by her son Edward, Mrs. Hannah Knappenberger, a widow, fifty-eight years old, of this city, died at her home last evening. The wayward young man, who is twenty-four years

FAST RUN ON LAKE SHORE

A Heavy Train Breaks the Record for 510 Miles.

AN AVERAGE OF 64.98 AN HOUR

Trial Trip from Chicago to Buffalo —The Fastest Time Ever Made on a Long-Distance Run.

BUFFALO, Oct. 24.—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, emulating the example of the New-York Central and the English roads, made a fast trial trip from Chicago to Buffalo this morning, and succeeded in breaking the world's record, covering 510 miles—from One Hundredth Street, Chicago, to Buffalo Creek, Buffalo, the outskirts of both cities—in 8 hours 1 minute 7 seconds, an average, including stops, of 63.10 miles an hour, or, excluding stops, of 64.98 miles an hour.

This fast train left Chicago at 3:29:27 o'clock, and was composed of an engine, tender, and the drawing room cars Madagascar, Esmeralda, and Elsmere, (the latter is Dr. Webb's private car,) the total weight of the train being 488,500 pounds.

The party consisted of Dr. W. Seward Webb, President of the Wagner Palace Car Company; W. R. Canniff, General Superintendent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad; E. H. Hardy, Chief Engineer; A. J. Smith, General Passenger Agent; George W. Stevens, Superintendent of Motive Power; A. M. Waitt, Master Car Builder; P. S. Blodgett, Assistant General Superintendent; J. A. Spoor, General Manager of the Wagner Palace Car Company; H. F. Robinson, editor of The Railway Age; W. R. Marshall, editor of The Railway Master Mechanic, and William Smith. In addition the division Superintendents and division engineers accompanied the train over their respective divisions.

The train left Chicago at 3:29:27, in charge of Engineer Mark Floyd, and made the run to Elkhart, 87.4 miles, in 85 minutes 26 seconds, an average speed of 61.32 miles per hour. There was a heavy white frost on the rails, making the run somewhat difficult. At Elkhart 2 minutes and 11 seconds were consumed in changing engines, and the train left there with Engineer David Lance at 5:07:04 for Toledo, arriving at the latter place, the distance of 133.4 miles, at 7:01:39, an average speed of 63.60 miles per hour. The time consumed in changing engines here was 2 minutes and 30 seconds, and the train left Toledo, again with Engineer James Lathrop in the cab, at 7:04:07, for Cleveland, a distance of 107.8 miles. This run was made at an average speed of 60.96 miles per hour, the train arriving in Cleveland at 8:50:13. Only 1 minute and 45 seconds were consumed in changing engines, and at 8:51:58 the train left for the run of 95.5 miles to Erie, with Jacob Carner as engineer, the distance being covered in 85 minutes 32 seconds, an average speed of 67.01 miles an hour.

Erie was reached at 10:17:30, and 2 minutes and 18 seconds was consumed in changing engines. Erie was left at 10:19:18, with Engineer William Tunkey, and the run to Buffalo Creek, 86 miles, was covered in 70 minutes 16 seconds, an average speed of 70.98 miles an hour.

Summary of the Trip.

Left Chicago 3:29:27; arrived Buffalo Creek 11:30:34. Time—510.1 miles in 481 minutes 7 seconds.
Average speed, 63.60 miles per hour.
Time consumed by five stops, 10 minutes 57 seconds.
Time, excluding stops, 510.1 miles in 470 minutes 10 seconds.
Average speed, 64.98 miles per hour.
Number of slow-downs for railroad crossings, 24.
Number of other slow-downs, 14.

The locomotives used on the run were standard Lake Shore passenger engines. The Lake Shore people are jubilant over their success in beating the time made on the recent run of the New-York Central's fast train, which was as follows:

New-York to East Buffalo, 436¼ miles, in 407 2-5 minutes, an average of 64.26 miles per hour.

The fastest run ever made on the New-York Central Road between New-York and Buffalo was on the 11th of last month. On that date Vice President H. Walter Webb took a special train weighing 565,000 pounds (76,500 pounds heavier than the Lake Shore train) from New-York to Buffalo at the rate of 64½ miles an hour. The actual distance was 436¼ miles.

On the 24th of last month THE NEW-YORK TIMES special newspaper train was run over the New-York Central Road from Albany to Syracuse tunnel, a distance of 146 34-100 miles, at the rate of 67 32-100 miles an hour.

The Chicago Tribune, issued in Chicago yesterday morning, made its appearance in THE NEW-YORK TIMES editorial rooms before 11 o'clock last night. It left the city of its birth on the record-breaking Lake Shore train at 3:30 A. M. yesterday, reached Buffalo at 11:30 A. M., with an hour or more to spare in which to catch the New-York Central's Empire State Express, and arrived in New-York at 10:15 o'clock last night. Representatives of The Tribune also made the entire trip.

THE NEW TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.

Mr. Morgan Thinks that Senator Chandler Is "Talking a Good Deal."

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was in Chicago yesterday on his way from St. Paul to New-York. Mr. Morgan said that it was not his desire to discuss the new agreement, or Senator Chandler's attacks upon the same. The agreement was framed for the purpose of maintaining rates, and no infractions of the Inter-State commerce laws was contemplated. He said that Senator Chandler was talking a great deal, and that there was little foundation for his sharp letters to President Cleveland and the Inter-state Commerce Commissioners. The railroads would have to maintain rates if the stockholders were to receive any returns from their investments. He believed the new agreement would be adopted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Mr. Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission has addressed a letter to United States Senator Chandler in reply to the recent letter of that gentleman commenting on the work of the commission and referring therein to views in that particular regarded by the Senator as possessed by Mr. Knapp, that gentleman declares his inability to perceive upon what theory his individual opinion could be regarded as the views of the whole commission, any more than the United States Senate or the Republican Party could be held responsible for Mr. Chandler's utterances. He then objects to the understanding placed by Chandler upon the recent interview with him, (Mr. Knapp,) published in The Syracuse Post, which, he says, the Senator has not correctly quoted.

AFFAIRS OF THE ERIE.

Fast Mail Service to the Northwest—Mr. Roberts's New Assistant.

Six new mails cars of the most approved design have just been completed for the Erie Railway. They will be used on and after Nov. 10 in carrying a fast United States mail from New-York to Chicago, where quick connections will be made for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Portland, Oregon, and all points in the Northwest. This will be the first fast mail train that has been run over the Erie lines in several years. The train will leave New-York at 2:30 o'clock P. M. daily and will reach Chicago at 5:30 P. M. the following day. Besides its Northwestern connections, it will connect with the new California flier which is to be run between Chicago and San Francisco over the Atchison. This mail-carrying contract tendered by the Post Office Department is a gratifying compliment to the reliability and regularity of the Erie's passenger service.

D. W. Cooke, the newly appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Erie, expects to begin work in New-York on Monday, Nov. 4. He will relieve General Passenger Agent D. I. Roberts of much of the detail work which has been sapping the latter's nervous and physical strength for the past year. Mr. Roberts is a man of untiring energy, and his capacity for work is great, but since his recent attack of nervous prostration President Thomas has insisted that he should have an assistant capable of sharing the responsible work of the department with him. Mr. Cooke has an excellent reputation. He resigns the office of Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Chicago Great Western to come to New-York.

Transcontinental Competition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The efforts of the Southern Pacific Company to secure the Union Pacific's approval of a plan for the withdrawal of one of the daily passenger trains from the Ogden run has failed. The Union Pacific has not only flatly refused to agree to a plan for the diversion of business to the Sunset route, but has forced the Southern Pacific to put on a fast daily train on the Central route to compete with the Sunset limited and the Santa Fé's Chicago limited.

Will Not Lease to the Nassau.

President H. W. Slocum of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company said yesterday that his company would not lease its lines to the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, of which Patrick H. Flynn is President. The Nassau company is anxious to get to the bridge. Its roads do not run anywhere near that great railroad centre. Mr. Flynn, it is said, now wants either to lease or purchase the De Kalb Avenue line, and has asked Col. Partridge to set a price, and Col. Partridge has asked the Flynn people to make an offer.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A dispatch from Frankfort, Ind., says that P. D. Armour of Chicago, Robert F. Hartshorn, J. C. Havemeyer, Otto N. Bannaid, and S. I. Kneeland of New-York, and J. H. Bowman of Toledo, Ohio, left there on Wednesday on their special train for St. Louis. These gentlemen are heavy bondholders of the Cloverleaf Road, and it is said that they are making a tour of inspection with a view of asking the dismissal of the receiver.

—A survey is being made by the Boston and Maine Railroad Company for an extension in the Pemmegewasset Valley of a branch of its system to White House Mill, in Lincoln, a distance of five or six miles. This branch will extend into Franconia Notch toward the Profile House, and is intended to accommodate the lumber interests.

—Articles of incorporation of the Duluth and Northwestern Railway Company have been filed in St. Paul. The object is to build a railroad from St. Louis Bay, on a point connecting with some road extending to the bay, through the Mesaba Range, to Winnipeg. The incorporators are Don, Alfred, P. P. E., and L. E. Merritt.

—Vice President Bond of the St. Paul Road says that the recent heavy increase in the earnings of that road is not due to the grain traffic alone. The ordinary local freight traffic is growing rapidly.

—A meeting of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railway stockholders will be held in Columbus, Ohio, to-morrow to consider the proposition to increase the capital stock to $11,600,000.

—L. J. Seargeant, who retires from the post of General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway on Jan. 1, will go to London and act in an advisory capacity to the Board of Directors.

—The Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company has bought thirty-two acres of land at Ebenezer near Buffalo, and will construct extensive new freight yards.

—Contracts have been let for the construction of the Minneapolis, New-Ulm and Southwestern Railroad from Winthrop to New-Ulm, Minn., to be finished Aug. 1.

—Andrew F. Burleigh's appointment as receiver of the Northern Pacific has been reaffirmed by United States Judge Beatty in Boisé City, Idaho.

—There is a proposition to extend the Cotton Belt Railroad from Plano to Dallas, Texas.

THE NEXT MEETING IN BOSTON

The American Missionary Association Listens to Many Addresses and Closes Its Sessions in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 24.—The American Missionary Association at this morning's session selected Boston as the place for holding the jubilee annual meeting next year. The Committee on Chinese Work recommended that pastors of Congregational churches should pay more attention to the spiritual needs of the Chinese in America, advocated the erection of a new mission building in San Francisco, and commended the establishment of a Chinese mission at Salt Lake City. The report was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. McLean of Oakland, Cal., in an address stated that the Chinese could not be kept out of this country, and to his mind it was an open question who was to possess the Pacific coast, the Chinese or the Americans. He believed the one hope of civilizing the Chinese people was to educate Chinese missionaries here, and send them back to their homes to preach the Gospel to their countrymen.

Secretary F. B. Woodbury read a paper on "Christian Worship and Mission Service," in which he praised unreservedly the method in vogue in the American Missionary Association.

The report of the Committee on Southern Missions, presented by the Rev. H. M. Ladd of Cleveland, showed that in the last year thirty-six colored and six mountain churches had been established. There had also been a gain in church membership of more than 50 per cent. The committee asked for more money to carry on the work.

The Rev. George C. Rowe, a colored missionary of South Carolina, said that since the work of the American Missionary Association began in that State, thirty years ago, the condition of the colored people had been much ameliorated. He charged the newspapers of the South with purposely overlooking the progress of the negro. He protested against the all too frequent lynching of colored men.

The Committee on Lynching, in its report, protested against the form of lawlessness known as lynching, which is a disgrace to civilization, and by means of which innocent men are often cruelly put to death without due evidence of their guilt and a fair trial.

The last decade of the American Missionary Association work in the South was reviewed by the Rev. J. R. Roy, D. D., District Secretary for the Interior, with office in Chicago.

At the business session this afternoon the following officers were elected:

President—Merrill E. Gates, Massachusetts.

Vice Presidents—The Rev. A. Nonce, Illinois; the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Massachusetts; the Rev. Henry Hopkins, Missouri; the Rev. Henry Stimson, New-York; the Rev. Washington Gladden, Ohio.

Home Secretary—The Rev. M. E. Strieby, New-Jersey.

Corresponding Secretaries—The Rev. A. F. Beard, New-York; the Rev. F. E. Woodbury, New-York; the Rev. C. J. Ryder, Connecticut.

Recording Secretary—The Rev. M. E. Strieby, New-Jersey.

Treasurer—Henry Hubbard, New-York.

Auditors—George Hickok, William H. L. Nichols.

Executive Committee—For Three Years—Samuel Holmes, New-Jersey; Samuel S. Marples, New-York; Charles L. Mead, New-York; William H. Strong, Michigan, and Elijah Horr, Massachusetts.

A woman's meeting was held in the afternoon, and a number of addresses were made at the final session in the evening.

FATHER OF FOUR CHILDREN MISSING

When Matthew Hayes Left Home He Said He Would Look for Work.

George, Ann, and Matthew Hayes, eight, six, and four years old, respectively, children of Matthew and Ann Hayes of 339 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, were committed in the Harlem Police Court yesterday to the care of the Gerry society at their mother's request.

The father of the children left his home Tuesday morning saying he was going to look for work, and he has not been seen since. Mrs. Hayes sent her furniture to a storage house Wednesday morning, and said she was going to search for her husband. She took her baby Lillian, fifteen months old, with her, leaving the other children with neighbors. She did not return until 11 o'clock in the evening, but the neighbors had taken the children to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station in the meantime.

In court yesterday she said she could not care for her children until her husband was found.

Capt. Christoffers's Many Ocean Trips.

Capt. Christoffers of the North German Lloyd steamship Aller celebrated his one hundred and fiftieth trip across the ocean yesterday, on his arrival from Bremen, by way of Southampton.

Making Progress.

From Texas Siftings.

Mrs. A.—So your daughter is studying for the stage?

Mrs. B.—Yes, and she is progressing very rapidly.

"How far has she got?"

"She has already had her photograph taken as Lady Macbeth."

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET.
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

The Misses Moses,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited.
A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 46th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Miss Spring's English and French
SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

YOUNG EXPERIENCED FRENCH LADY (diplomée) desires position as visiting teacher in private family or schools; recommendations. ADVERTISER, 76 West 119th St.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

Law Schools.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. Sixth year begins Oct. 28th, at the New University Building, Washington Sq. East, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. For scholarship and further particulars apply to the Lecturer, Prof. I. F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 109 Times.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 20 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

Association Business Institute.
DAY SCHOOL for young men, conducted by the Twenty-third Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association. All commercial branches taught; shorthand and typewriting. Tuition includes use of gymnasium, bowling alley, baths, library, &c. Apply for prospectus to Educational Director, 52 East 23d St., New-York City.

Columbia Grammar School.
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground.
67TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

St. David's Hall.
Preparation for college or business; individual attention; boys obtain 100 per cent.; magnificent house; home comforts. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point Road, City.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
570 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.,
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,
34 WEST 40th STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

City—Both Sexes.

Graham's Shorthand School.
Practical and thorough; positions secured for pupils. A. J. GRAHAM & CO., 744 Broadway, publishers of Graham's Shorthand.

Institute of Modern Languages.
Directors—PAUL BERCY & HERMANN SCHULZE
39 West 42d Street.
Best Teachers—Best Method—Best Books.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th ST. AND 7th AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

Bridgeport, Conn. Golden Hill Seminary.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Miss EMILY NELSON, Miss ANNA E. PLYMPTON, Principals.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. ANDREW,
72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (Absolutely Fireproof.)
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

HOTEL KENSINGTON,
COR. FIFTH AV. AND FIFTEENTH ST.
European Plan.
Select and quiet. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars.
Superior restaurant at moderate prices. Best possible service in every department.
Rooms, $1.50; suites, $3.00 per day and upward.
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR.
SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

Hotel Empire,
(FIRE-PROOF.)
GRAND BOULEVARD AND 63D ST., WEST.
Do not locate for the Winter before examining this hotel. Accommodations better and rates lower than you can find anywhere. American and European plans. Cuisine and service first class. Single rooms, with or without bath. WILLIAM NOBLE, Prop. W. JOHNSON QUINN, Mgr.

SELECT PATRONAGE.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A WINTER IN CALIFORNIA.

Special trains of magnificent Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars will leave New-York at frequent intervals for California. The tickets cover every expense of travel both ways, and give the holder **entire freedom of movement** on the Pacific Coast and for the return trip. They may be used on **any regular train until July, 1896, or on our own special Vestibuled trains with personal escort. Choice of routes** for the outward and return trip. These tours are intended principally for those who wish to travel in the most comfortable manner.

Tours to Atlanta Exposition, Florida, Cuba, Mexico, the Rocky Mountains, the Yellowstone National Park, Yosemite Valley, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Europe, including Russia, &c., &c., in season.

Independent **Railroad** and **Steamship** Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book mentioning particular information desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, N. Y.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, November 2d. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 681 Fifth Avenue, until November 2.

A VICTORY OVER THE REBATE EVIL

The National Association of Life Underwriters Takes Vigorous Action.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The second day's session of the National Association of Life Underwriters was a breezy one. The question of rebates was thoroughly discussed, and the debate resulted in a victory for those who were fighting the evil.

The report of the Executive Committee urged the concurrence of the association in the action of the various companies toward the suppression of the rebate evil, and also suggested that the association approve the establishment of a National Bureau of Insurance, as provided for in the Patterson bill that was presented to Congress.

A copy of the pledge adopted and signed by the representatives of the several insurance companies at the meeting called by George S. Merrill, Inspector of Insurance of Massachusetts, in New-York Oct. 12, was read. Major Benjamin S. Calef presented a resolution, which was adopted, that the Executive Committee be instructed to see that the association's pledge of co-operation in the movement be fully maintained.

James W. Harris of Texas presented a resolution relative to inflicting the penalty of forfeiture on policy holders who accept rebates on their contracts from agents. Mr. Harris contended that Major Calef's resolution in the form in which it had been carried would be abortive without a clause which held intended policy holders equally guilty with insurance agents in accepting rebates.

The resolution was defeated. Subsequently, the vote was reconsidered, and the resolution was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

Washington was selected as the place for the next meeting, the date to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

Auction Sales.

A GRAND SALE.
COOKE'S ROOMS.
JEFFERSON WILMURT, AUCTIONEER.
JUSTUS COOKE.
(ESTABLISHED 1869.)
A grand sale of elegant household Furniture, Pianos, Hangings, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Pottery, &c., &c.,
SATURDAY,
MONDAY,
TUESDAY,
OCT. 26TH, 28TH, 29TH,
10:30 A. M. EACH DAY.
COOKE'S ROOMS,
125TH ST. AND 3D AV.

GALLERY SALESROOM.
Rich Parlor Suits, Superb Royal Vienna, Dresden and Worcester Pottery, Real Bronzes, Collection Oil Paintings by eminent artists, Solid Silver, Plate, Brass and Onyx Cabinets and Pedestals, Upright and Square Pianos, costly Hangings and Draperies, expensive Dining Suits complete by Pottier & Stymus and other celebrated makers; rich Chamber Suits in solid mahogany, maple, curly birch, and walnut, finely carved; Chippendale Bookcases, Sideboards, Chairs, &c.; richly carved Secretary Desks, selected Oriental Rugs, Armoires, Bookcases, Piano Lamps, China Closets, fine Couches, Clocks, Screens, Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, Turkish Chairs, Rockers, choice Bric-a-Brac, odd pieces, Divans, Side Tables, Reclining Chairs, fine Bedding, Engravings, Etchings, Music Boxes, Andirons, Fenders, and every detail to furnish an elegant home.
All three rooms will be open for inspection Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday all day and evening.
CATALOGUES AT SALE.

BANGS & CO.,
739 and 741 Broadway,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Monday, October 28, and five following afternoons, at 3 P. M.,
The Library
of the late
WILLIAM BERRIAN.
An extensive, well-selected, and valuable collection of Standard and Scarce Works.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St. near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Legal Sales.

PREMISES SALE.—IN RE GIRSCH LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, I will sell on October 28, 1895, at 10 A. M., at public auction to highest bidder for cash, at 68 Duane Street, New-York City, by I. A. Isaacs, auctioneer, 2 No. 3 Potter lithographing presses, lot of leather belting, lithographing paper and stones, paintings and sketches, furniture, &c.—Dated New-York, October 24, 1895.
CHRISTIAN G. HUPFEL,
Temporary Receiver.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BRONZE TABLET.—Office Public Buildings and Grounds, War Department, Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 P. M. SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1895, for furnishing and erecting in Gettysburg Military Park, a bronze tablet having upon it a medallion of President Lincoln and his address at the dedication of the National Cemetery. Forms and specifications can be obtained here. Right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. JOHN M. WILSON, Col., Engrs.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—THE ONLY ROOMS LEFT.
Handsomely furnished, sunny suite two rooms; private bath; second floor; with board; references. 26 West 50th St.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Excellent table; single and double sunny rooms; very moderate rates; table board; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; references.

A LADY LIVING IN 86TH ST., NEAR Columbus Av., can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address C. P. L., 1,242 Broadway.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURnished; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d St.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th AV.—Large handsomely furnished sunny rooms; single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

27th ST., 127 EAST.—Extra large second-story front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; breakfast optional.

47th ST., 170 WEST.—Three-window room; neatly furnished; all improvements; upright piano; moderate price.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished connecting front rooms for gentlemen; private bath; breakfast; references.

Brooklyn.

808 PROSPECT PLACE.—Comfortable, homelike, congenial; large and single rooms; large grounds; couples or single men and women; fine locality; twenty minutes to bridge; all ferries; first-class table service and board; also families; first floor dining rooms; private tables.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF Two Battleships for the U. S. Navy.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1895.—Under authority conferred by the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 2, 1895, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1895, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for the construction, by contract, for the United States Navy, of two vessels, exclusive of armament, which vessels are, for the purposes of this advertisement, designated as Battleships Nos. 5 and 6. Two seagoing coast-line battleships of about 10,000 tons displacement each. As required by the aforesaid act of March 2, 1895, in the construction of said vessels "All of the provisions of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled 'An act to increase the naval establishment,' as to materials for said vessels, their engines, boilers, and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, except as to premiums, which are not to be offered, the notice of any proposals for the same, the plans, drawings, and specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts, shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, save that in all their parts said vessels shall be of domestic manufacture." All armor, armor bolts, and their accessories, required for use in the construction of said vessels, excepting such as may be required for the protective decks, are to be furnished by the Government, but the contractor is to furnish all rivets and other fastenings, and drill, tap, and fit all holes for rivets and other fastenings used to connect any part of the hull armor to the vessel, for constructive purposes, and fit, fix, place, and secure to the vessels, in accordance with the plans and specifications, all of the armor, including that used in the construction of the turrets, barbettes, conning towers, and ammunition tubes, and protection for the guns and loading positions. The contracts for the construction of said battleships will contain provisions to the effect that the contractor guarantees that when completed and tested for speed, in the open sea, under conditions to be prescribed by the Navy Department, the speed developed by the vessel upon such trial shall be not less than an average of 16 knots an hour, maintained successfully for four consecutive hours, during which period the air pressure in the fireroom shall not exceed an average of one inch of water. If on trial the vessels develop and maintain as aforesaid an average speed of 16 knots an hour or more they will be accepted so far as speed is concerned. If the vessels fail to develop and maintain as aforesaid said guaranteed speed, (16 knots,) but exhibit an average speed of not less than 15 knots an hour they will be accepted, so far as speed is concerned, at a reduced price, the reduction being at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars a knot. If the speed falls below an average of 15 knots an hour it shall be optional with the Secretary of the Navy to reject the vessels or to accept them at a reduced price, to be agreed upon between the Secretary and the contractors. The contracts will provide that all the expenses of all trials prior to preliminary or conditional acceptance shall be borne by the contractor. Said vessels are to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications provided or adopted by the Secretary of the Navy, and particular defining the chief characteristics of said vessels and their machinery, and enumerating the requirements with which the plans and specifications therefor provided by bidders shall comply, have been prepared, and copies of the same may be obtained upon application to the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. Plans and specifications for the construction of said vessels may be seen and examined at the department on and after Oct. 30, 1895, and forms of proposals embracing a general statement of provisions to be included in the contract for each vessel will be prepared, and may be obtained at any time after said date, on application to the department, where all information essential to bidders can also be obtained. Said vessels must be completed within three years from the dates of the respective contracts, and payments on each vessel will be made in thirty equal installments as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified, from which 10 per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the respective contracts. The aforesaid act of March 2, 1895, further provides that one of said vessels shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, or in the waters connecting therewith, and that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the biddings for the contract, that said vessel cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, he may authorize the construction of said vessel elsewhere in the United States. It is therefore required that each bidder shall state explicitly in his proposal the place where the vessel upon which he bids is to be constructed. In view of the fact that the department may find it necessary to award the contracts for both vessels to one builder, it is desired that each bidder will state the price for which he will undertake to build both. Proposals for the construction of said vessels will be received "from every American shipbuilder and other person who shall show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake." The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance. Each proposal must include the construction of both the vessel and her machinery, complete in all respects, as required by the plans and specifications, and the contracts must be made separately for each vessel, including hull and machinery. Proposals are divided in two classes, as follows: Proposals for Hull and Machinery—Class 1—For the construction of hull and machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances, and equipment, except anchors and chains, and the installation of ordnance and ordnance outfit, complete in all respects, in accordance with plans and specifications provided by the Secretary of the Navy. Proposals for Hull and Machinery—Class 2—For the construction of hull and machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances, equipment, except anchors and chains, and the installation of ordnance and ordnance outfit, complete in all respects, in accordance with plans and specifications provided by the bidder. But no such proposal will be considered unless accompanied by full and complete specifications of the hull and machinery, by such plans, as may be necessary for a thorough interpretation of the design thereof, and by a satisfactory guarantee of the results of the same if adopted. Bidders may, if they so desire, adopt the plans and specifications of the department for the hull or machinery, or any part thereof, and embody them in their plans and specifications to be submitted with their proposals. Bidders who may desire to offer to construct both of said vessels may embrace both in one proposal, the price of each being given separately, and may propose separately for one or both under one or both of the two classes of proposals as above specified. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the check of each successful bidder shall become the property of the United States in case he shall fail to enter into the requisite contract and to furnish the requisite security on the acceptance of his proposal. The amount of such check must be at least $80,000 with a proposal for one vessel, or $100,000 with a proposal for both vessels. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted will, on the award of the contracts, be returned to them; the check of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract has been duly entered into and the requisite bond furnished. Every successful bidder will be required, within twenty days after the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into a formal contract for the faithful performance of the work and to give a satisfactory bond for such performance in a penal sum equal to 15 per cent. of the amount of his bid. Proposals must be made in duplicate, in accordance with forms which will be furnished on application to the department, inclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for Construction of Battleships." The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as, in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY Yard, Washington D. C.—October 19, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., to be opened November 5, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, November 5, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., a quantity of zinc, brooms, brushes, manila rope, dry goods, sheepskins, leather, steel forgings, and castings. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

PADEREWSKI.
Carnegie Music Hall.
Monday Evg. Nov. 4, at 8:30.
Also Sat. afternoon, Nov. 9, at 2:30, and Sat. afternoon, Nov. 16, at 2:30.
Carnegie Music Hall.
58th and 57th Sts. and 7th Ave.
Monday Evg., Nov. 4th, at 8:30,
Paderewski's Polish Fantasie, with other Concertos,
conjun

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN

Mr. W. Frederic Grote Is Making an "Energetic Canvass."

REFORMS HE MAY FAVOR AT ALBANY

Height of Foam on a Glass of Beer, Chaining Down Door Mats, and Baths May Receive His Attention.

It may have been a political dodge, and it hardly seems likely, but he was certainly pointed out as one of "Fatty" Grote's lieutenants when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES stepped in at the statesman's liquor store in East Houston Street yesterday.

He was a tall, well-built man, with red hair. That he was a politician and possibly an orator, could not be doubted, for he wore a white cambric tie, turn-down collar, shiny frock coat, and high hat. He had a big brush mustache and smoked a cigar.

"Mr. W. Frederic Grote, whom, by the way, it is an impertinence to call 'Fatty,' for he is nothing of the kind—a little rotund, perhaps, but nothing more—making an energetic canvass," the man began.

"That he will be elected only the blindest Tammany Hall partisans doubt. He is appealing personally to the voters for support, not that he needs to do that sort of thing, but it is an established custom in this district, and the people would feel hurt if he did not call in.

"The reason that he does not address public meetings is not that he is not an orator, as has been maliciously intimated, but rather that he is saving himself up for the Assembly. That he will then rival Webster for eloquence, Emerson for thought, and Mme. Taglioni for grace, no sane man will question. I will not forecast what measures he will introduce, but it might not be amiss to drop a hint or two at this time.

"It has been felt in the Sixteenth District that there should be an act passed by the next Legislature regulating the height of froth on a glass of beer. The present liberties taken with the people's popular beverage are outrageous, and I expect that the Brewers' Trust is back of these high collars. Mr. Grote will probably father this bill in the Assembly. Another bill that he will probably introduce will prohibit the despicable practice of chaining door mats that is so much in vogue among our best people. A delegation from a number of the lodging houses of this district have waited on him and asked his influence in restraining the tendency to introduce public baths.

"I would prefer that Mr. Grote should talk of these matters himself—it is rather a delicate matter, you know. Now, mind you, these are only intimations. I do not wish to be quoted as speaking for Mr. Grote."

Register To-day! The hours in this city are from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and in Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M. To-morrow will be the last day of registration.

"SOFT" DRINKS COME TOO FAST.

One of T. D. Sullivan's Lieutenants Solicitous for the Senator's Health.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, the idol of the Bowery and a candidate for re-election, is a very busy man nowadays. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES went out yesterday to find him, and to learn the progress of his campaign. The Senator was seen standing in the doorway of the Comanche Club, talking with a man who very much resembled a physician.

As the reporter was about to approach the statesman to ask him about the probable success of his candidacy, one of Senator Sullivan's lieutenants stepped up and barred the way.

"Say, what do you want of the Senator?" he queried.

"I want to talk to him about his campaign," was the reply.

"Well, don't go near him to bother him now. He's near played out. He's had so much on his mind lately that he ain't in no shape to stand much palaver, and he has to keep what little he's got in the talk line for the boys he sees at night.

"He's the squarest man on the east side. You can say that for him, and you won't be stretching it a little bit. There ain't a man around the Bowery but what's going to vote for Tim Sullivan, or if there is, they'd better duck when any of the boys is around.

"But Tim's working too hard. He'll break down his constitution if he don't look out, and then I wonder what would become of the Government. Last night he was out making speeches, and didn't get to bed until 4 o'clock this morning. Then he was up again at 6 in time to catch his constituents as they was going to work, and buy 'em a drink so as to kind of warm 'em up and make 'em feel good. Not as he needed to do it, because they'd vote for him anyhow, but the Senator's that kind of a fellow. He don't like to see a man go dry, even if he don't drink himself. That you know, Tim don't drink—not a drop. Don't even smoke. Seems kind of queer, but he don't. And that's one of the things that's the matter with him now. You see, we was in twenty or thirty places last night, and the boys was there, and of course the Senator set 'em up. He always does.

"Well, with everybody drinking to him he couldn't stand at the bar and be chilly, and so he goes against soda pop or sarsaparilla. It was two or three drinks in every place, and we was in twenty or thirty places, so you can see how much of that temperance stuff he had to pour in. And I tell you that kind of stuff is mighty wearing on a man's digestion. 'Tain't no wonder he ain't feeling good when he worries his stomach with a load like that.

"You see, there's 134 saloons in the Senator's district, and he has got to be solid in all of 'em. If he skipped one, the boss would get sore. Not that he wants the money, so much, but that he'd feel kind of hurt at not having the Senator visit him. And so we takes 'em all in every day. And that's a pretty good job, all by its lonely."

"Did the Senator make any speeches yesterday?" asked the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Speeches! Did he make any speeches? Well, I should chase a canalboat. You ought to hear him when he's at it. He's better nor Chauncey Depew. Why, he makes two or three talks in every hall we was in, and we was at a dozen, if it was one. Then he gives the boys a little song in every saloon and flashes a ten-dollar bill and tells the barkeep to 'set 'em up.' That's the first thing he does when he goes in, and it's the last thing he does before he goes out.

"And you ought to hear him talk to the dagoes. He catches 'em every time. You'd almost think he could talk their lingo. He says he can't, but if he can't, it's a cinch he don't need to. He just goes in and sings his little tune—something about Garrybaldum, or some such chap—and then they goes crazy and yells until you'd think the roof would come off. And then he winds up: 'And now, fellow-countrymen, let's adjourn.' Then he trots the whole crowd of 'em pushes over to the nearest saloon and throws beer into 'em until they're satisfied, and it takes a lot of beer to give a dago enough.

"But it's knocking him out a little. This temperance stuff is hurting his vitals."

Last chance for registration to-day and to-morrow! Places of registration open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

STECKLERITES MADE MERRY.

Convulsed by Charles Steckler's Estimate of the I. C. O. Vote.

There was a terrible racket going on in Room 110 of the Coleman House, the headquarters of the I. C. O., at 4:27 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Prolonged shouts, loud guffaws, shrieks, and yells were heard. A colored bellboy was sent post haste to see what was going on.

He poked his head in at the door. A dozen or so of the Gentlemen in Waiting were simply convulsed with laughter.

"Look y'ere, gemmen," said the bellboy, "this caint go on nohow. Folks down stairs complainin'."

The Gentlemen in Waiting made a pretense of stopping, but as soon as the bellboy had departed started in again.

"Charlie is a dandy, and no mistake, yet," gasped the stout delegate from the Suspender Button Makers' Association.

"He, he, ho, ho—I—ha, ha—tell you he's a peach," chimed in the representative of the Switzercase Artisans' League.

"And he kept a straight face, too," remarked a man with blue spectacles when he could be heard.

After awhile there was something like quiet restored. The reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES ventured to ask a man who was looking around for an armchair what the trouble was—why this unwonted scene in the accepted home of rest and quiet.

"Ought not to tell you," he said in a stage aside, "but—ha! ha!—it's too good to keep. Don't say anything about it."

"Well, what was it?"

"Did you see Charlie Steckler? No? Well, he went out just as you came in. A reporter for an evening paper had asked him for an estimate on the Independent County Organization vote. What do you suppose he said—ha! ha, ha! I'll die laughing."

"It must have been good."

"Good—ha, ha!—the best I ever heard. Why, without a smile and just as sober as a Judge, he said—oh, it was great—he said 56,000—ha, ha! 56,000!"

The recollection started the others into roars of laughter again. The tears rolled down their cheeks and they shook with merriment.

It was to be expected that there would be a reaction from this excitement. It came very soon. From sheer exhaustion a number of the Gentlemen in Waiting sank back in their chairs and were soon asleep. The others were not long in adopting that look of extreme melancholy which habitually characterizes them. The thermometer registered 87°, but it would violate all the established customs of Room 110 to open a window. After twenty minutes of depressing silence a gentleman walked briskly in. He started back and then crossed the threshold again. It was ex-Assemblyman O'Conner of Brooklyn. He cast his eye about the room and espied the folding beds.

"Ah, ha! I see now how it is that the Stecklers keep their admirable organization together. What craft, what foresight. Beds at political headquarters! I will introduce that in Brooklyn next campaign."

As the reporter passed down stairs a tall, black-bearded, handsome man rushed up three steps at a time. It was Charles Steckler.

"One moment," the reporter pleaded. "How is the campaign going?"

"Only time for a word," he said. "Nothing can beat us."

Then he disappeared around a corner and headed for Room 110.

AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

One Thing O'Brien Advocates in Ratifying for Tammany Hall.

The Anti-Tammany Democracy, or that portion of it headed by ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, held a ratification meeting in the Murray Hill Lyceum last night to ratify the nominations on the Tammany county ticket.

Previous to the meeting there was a torchlight procession, which carried brand-new banners and transparencies. One banner was thus inscribed:

RESPECT

JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien was the chief speaker of the meeting, and his adherents gave him a hearty welcome. Mr. O'Brien said:

We have fought the battles for reform, but the reason we cannot go on with the cry of reform is that it is not for the interests of the people. I am with the people against those who betrayed them. I am not in support of Tammany, but in support of Democracy. I cannot support the other ticket, because it is a mule ticket. The action which you have taken assures a Tammany Hall majority of 30,000. On one side we find Charles Stewart Smith, "Tom" Platt, and "Wicked" Gibbs, and on the other Dr. Parkhurst, Hattie Adams, and "Teddy" Roosevelt.

We want an excise law that will close the saloons during church hours on Sunday. I always said that Tammany Hall was a good organization if it had decent men at the head of it. Our action to-night will be the means of reorganizing that party. I said to the leaders of Tammany Hall that I care no more for them to-day than I did a year ago, but I am for the interest of the Democratic Party. We want to abolish civil service reform, which is a curse to the citizens, and which discriminates against our foreign-born citizens.

I told the Mayor when he appointed Waring and Roosevelt that they were men who would rather do an injury to the citizens than a favor. The Mayor is a good old man if left alone. He ain't the worst one in the world. The trouble is that the gang get around him and fool him.

Speeches were made by John J. Murphy and others. The prominent Tammany candidates who were announced to speak did not put in an appearance.

PLAYED-OUT "CLUBBER" EXPRESSION.

What ex-Inspector Williams Says of Some Trifling Criticisms.

Ex-Inspector Alexander S. Williams, candidate for the Senate in the Twelfth Senate District, was at his headquarters, Tenth Street and First Avenue, yesterday afternoon. He was in a pleasant frame of mind, despite some trifling criticisms that had appeared about him in the morning newspapers.

"Let them abuse me to their hearts' content," he said. "I have had a lot of that in my time and know what it amounts to. I see that they are using that played-out expression of 'Clubber' Williams. Let them read up a little on the matter, and they will see that the time I was indicted for clubbing a citizen I was held not guilty without the jury leaving their seats.

"The officer who had used his club—and he didn't use it very much—testified in my behalf. I will tell you one thing; I am going to be elected Senator in this district, and that's just as sure as shooting."

All intending voters who have not registered should do so to-day or to-morrow. Hours in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

THE SOUTH GIVES FAIR WARNING

New-England Cotton Manufacturers Informed at Atlanta that They Must Look to Their Looms.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24.—Two hundred and fifty members of the New-England Cotton Manufacturers' Association met at the Auditorum at the exposition this morning. This is the organization's fifty-first session, and it was the first it has ever held outside the New-England States.

President Goodale presided at the business meeting. He presented Mayor King and President Collier of the exposition, both of whom welcomed the visitors to Atlanta.

President Collier said there was not a well-managed cotton mill in the South that did not pay a good dividend on the money invested. He added that the South had given notice that it intended to aim for first place in cotton manufacturing in the world.

"We do not accept," he said, "the dictum which concedes to the South unrivaled advantages for the manufacture of the coarser grades of cotton goods, but debars her from competition with New-England in the finer grades. We are in this race for every prize that can be won."

President Goodale, responding for his association, said the South's advantages in the manufacture of cotton were numerous, with the raw material at the doors of the mills, and cheap coal and labor.

"Yet we of New-England will stay in the business," he said. "There is room in the business for both of us, and in closer association of the two sections great good may come."

Woman's National Press Association.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24.—The Woman's National Press Association met in Congress Hall of the Woman's Building this afternoon. Mrs. H. B. Sperry, the President, was not present, but her paper was read by Mrs. North, the Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donnehue read an ode dedicated to Atlanta. Papers were also read by Miss Pike of Washington, Ruth Ward Kahn of Colorado, and others.

Victims of Omnibuses in Paris.

From The London Daily News.

It has often been said that the old stage coaches caused in the aggregate many more deaths than the modern railway trains, even though railway accidents, when they do happen, are usually more serious than those to which stage coaches are liable. A French statistician has been impressed with the numerous accidents caused by the omnibuses in Paris, and he contrasts them in a similar way with accidents on the railways. Even those who know the dangers of the Paris streets, which are far greater to all appearance than those of the London streets, will probably be surprised at the result arrived at. The conclusion based upon the statistics of the past year is that the Paris omnibuses alone count more victims in one year than do the whole of the railways of France in ten times that period.

ROOSTER TAKEN TO COURT

Arguments For and Against the State Democracy's Emblem.

QUESTION OF A PLACE ON THE BALLOT

Messrs. Scott, Macfarlane and Green Appear for the Bird, Messrs. Leventritt, Gardiner, and Hotchkiss Against It.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane, Gen. Asa Bird Gardiner, David Leventritt, Henry D. Hotchkiss, and George Walton Green all made arguments before Justice Beach yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, to prove and disprove the right of the State Democracy's rooster to a place at the head of the third column of the blanket ballot.

Seldom has there been a greater flow of oratory in the old courtroom. It lasted from 12:30 until nearly 5 o'clock, and might have gone on a good while longer if the Court had permitted.

Messrs. Scott, Macfarlane, and Green appeared for the rooster. Messrs. Leventritt, Gardiner, and Hotchkiss were arrayed against the bird. Mr. Scott came in his official capacity as the representative of the Police Commissioners, who allotted the third column to the rooster, while Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Green appeared as the private counsel of the State Democracy. Mr. Leventritt spoke as the representative of Tammany Hall, though he didn't say so, while Gen. Gardiner and Mr. Hotchkiss ostensibly represented Nathan Fernbacher, who obtained the order directing the Police Commissioners to show cause why they should not be permanently restrained from printing the official ballots with the rooster over the Democratic State nominees in the third column.

The proceedings were undertaken in Mr. Fernbacher's name, but Tammany Hall was the real plaintiff. This fact was only thinly disguised.

Mr. Leventritt began the proceedings by stating the plaintiff's case. He said that the State Democracy had held no State Convention, nor had it certified to the Secretary of State a list of State candidates, as provided by the new election law. Hence the Secretary of State had not allotted a column to the organization on the official ballot, as should have been done before it was entitled to official representation.

At the State Convention held in Syracuse, Mr. Leventritt asserted, the Tammany Hall Democracy had been recognized as the regular Democratic organization, and the "star" had been adopted and recognized as the emblem of the party.

George Walter Green presented an affidavit from Police Commissioner Andrews, stating that there had been no opposition to the application of the State Democracy for a separate column on the ticket. The organization had shown that it had ratified and indorsed the candidates on the State ticket of the regular Democracy, and had recognized the action of the Democratic State Convention.

A recess was taken after Mr. Green had finished, and when court was called to order again Mr. Leventritt resumed for the plaintiff. He said the Police Board could not give the State Democracy the third column on the ballot, as that column had already been otherwise assigned by the Secretary of State.

"One must give way," declared Mr. Leventritt. "Which shall it be—the Police Board or the Secretary of State? It is asserted that if the State Democracy is not allowed the third column, assigned it by the Police Commissioners, there will be a great loss of votes. But a graver question is involved. If the State Democracy is allowed this place, the question arises: Would the votes so cast be legal? Would those who voted that ticket not be disfranchised by having their ballots thrown out?"

Corporation Counsel Scott followed on the part of the Police Commissioners. He raised a question as to the technical accuracy of the application of the plaintiff, and held that Mr. Fernbacher had no standing in the court. It was not shown that he had suffered damage or was entitled to redress of any sort. The law did not contemplate that any irresponsible party could come into court with an application of this kind simply to see what disposition would be made of the case. Mr. Fernbacher showed no interest in this application. He did not show that he intends to be similarly interested in voting for any candidate, or that he was to be deprived of any right.

"It has been stated in the newspapers," continued Mr. Scott, "that Mr. Fernbacher is backed up in this matter by a rival organization of the State Democracy. These statements are reinforced by the appearance here of distinguished gentlemen who narrowly escaped nomination for high office at the hands of this rival organization," and Mr. Scott bowed profoundly in the direction of Mr. Leventritt, who looked as if he were annoyed.

"If it is true that this rival organization is behind this proceeding," Mr. Scott went on, "it is certainly a queer spectacle we see, for the only result of the success of his application would be the loss of many votes to the Democratic Party.

"The Police Commissioners last year were mandamused to do the very thing that this year they have done voluntarily."

Mr. Scott quoted from court decisions in which, under similar circumstances, the Police Commissioners had been upheld in the course against which application was now made, and said that the amendments of 1895 to the ballot law had made no change in the conditions under which those decisions were rendered. Mr. Scott also insisted upon the importance of the fact that the State Democracy had been admitted to participation in the convention at Syracuse.

Mr. Macfarlane reinforced Mr. Scott's arguments, and then Gen. Gardiner had something to say in support of Mr. Leventritt's assertions, closing the argument.

Briefs were handed up by both sides. A decision is expected from Justice Beach within a few days, as the question will have to be settled in order to enable the Police Commissioners to print the ballots in time for the election.

Register To-day! The hours in this city are from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and in Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M. To-morrow will be the last day of registration.

MRS. JARLEY EXHIBITS HER WAX WORKS

Entertainment at Summit in Aid of a Local Charity.

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 24.—About 400 persons representative of the society of Summit and vicinity gathered in the spacious and handsome music hall of the Hotel Beechwood to-night to witness the exhibition of Mrs. Jarley's wax works for the benefit of the Fresh Air and Convalescent Home, the great charitable institution of this locality.

This palatial and elegantly furnished hotel is a rendezvous where nearly all the society events of the season are held, and is admirably arranged for the purpose. The wide verandas and the hall were decorated to-night with a profusion of palms and large Japanese lanterns, and the illuminations were brilliant. There was not enough room in the large hall to accommodate all who wished to attend.

Miss Mary S. McCobb of Portland, Me., was Mrs. Jarley, and she sustained fully the reputation she already had won in this role in other places. The other parts were taken by well-known young people, who impersonated ably the various historical, mythological, and political characters assigned to them. An orchestra furnished fine music. A large sum was netted for the worthy charity for which the entertainment was given.

Among those who took part were Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey D. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Bierstadt, Mrs. Harry Toler, Miss Tillie Martin, Miss Whittredge, Miss Collender, Miss Pollack, Miss Milliken, the Misses Raymond, Miss Flagg, Miss Reynolds, Miss Grant, Miss Hodenpyle, Miss Adams, Miss Carmen, Miss Penwick, Miss Pitcher, Miss Campbell, Howard Dorman, and Lawrence Martin.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. Libby, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington Whittridge, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace M. Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Sommers Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Truslow, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Toler, the Rev. Hugh Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Belknap, Mr. and Mrs. John Aspell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Day, Mr. and Mrs. William Z. Larned, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Burras, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Grune, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. William H. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Goodspeed, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Dorman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Aukenbon, the Misses Aukenbon, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore C. Dunn, and Edward S. Henry.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Williams—Nelson.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Miss Madelon Wyman Nelson, daughter of Henry Loomis Nelson, editor of Harper's Weekly and ex-President of New-Rochelle, was married at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon to Lieut. James Marks Williams of the First Artillery, United States Army, now stationed at Davids Island.

The wedding took place at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, at Pelham Road and Meadow Lane. Only the most intimate friends and relatives of the Nelsons and Lieut. Williams were present. Among them were prominent artists, authors, newspaper men, and army officers. The officers were in uniform.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, veiled with silk mull, and carried a bouquet of lillies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Hildegarde Hawthorne, daughter of Julian Hawthorne, wore a white silk gown, decked with scarlet ribbons in compliment to the artillery service, to which the bridegroom belongs. Miss Hawthorne carried a bouquet of red carnations. Lieut. W. B. Ladue of the Corps of Engineers was the best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Canedy, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, of New-Rochelle. The house was decorated with palms.

Lieut. and Mrs. Williams started this afternoon, after an informal wedding luncheon, on their bridal tour. They will be away several weeks. They will visit the Atlanta Exposition and different points in Alabama. Lieut. Williams's native State. On their return they will reside at Davids Island.

Lieut. Williams's father was the late Dr. Williams of Montgomery, Ala., one of the best-known physicians in that State.

Among those present at the wedding were Mr. William Dean Howells, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Remington, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Zogbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Childe Hassam, Mr. W. T. Smedley, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Henry D. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Buel, Mr. Marshal Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Merrill, Mr. H. M. Alden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard, Judge and Mrs. Henderson M. Somerville, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Story, Mr. and Mrs. John Dillon, Major and Mrs. William L. Haskin, Capt. Merrill, Capt. and Mrs. Van Ness, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Summerhayes, Dr. and Mrs. Havard, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Paine, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Wilcox.

Hardenburgh—Bull.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Dr. Daniel B. Hardenburgh, formerly house surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, and Annie May, daughter of Albert Bull of this city, were married at the Second Presbyterian Church before a large audience to-day. A reception and banquet followed at the home of the bride's parents, on South Street.

The bride wore ivory satin, cut en train, trimmed with point duchesse lace, with a lace vest, pearl girdle, and pearl pendants. Her tulle veil was fastened in her hair with the same orange blossoms worn by her mother at her wedding.

The bridesmaids were Miss Clara P. Ray of North Adams, Mass.; Miss Mina Conklin of Brooklyn, and Misses Eleanor Billings Royce, Mabel L. Hayes, Margaret P. Beattie, and Nellie C. Purdy of this city. The maid of honor was Miss Esther Annie Kuhnen of Davenport, Iowa. They wore white Dresden silk, strewn with delicate green and pink sprays, cut with short, full skirt, short puffed sleeves, and low, round neck.

The ushers were Louis Hasbrouck, the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, assistant pastor of the Forty-eighth Street Church, New-York; Samuel F. Conkling of New-York, Eugene Harter of Newburg, and John H. Sing and T. E. Hayes of this city. The best man was Charles H. Hanford of Newburg.

The presents were the most elaborate seen here at a similar affair in a long time.

Dr. and Mrs. Hardenburgh left this evening for New-York.

Among the guests were Judge and Mrs. H. W. Bookstaver, New-York; Miss Tuttle, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. J. Cory Johnson, Bloomfield, N. J.; Miss Maria Frost, Poughkeepsie; Miss Fleck, Newark, Ohio; Miss Harriet Hilmes, Troy; William Conkling, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Denton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lewis, Harry Horton, New-York; Addison Ormsley, Dr. and Mrs. Ormsley, Newburg; Miss Rogers, Fishkill-on-Hudson; Asa O. Gallop, of the Board of Regents; Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Farrington, New-York.

Lyon—Andrews.

The marriage of Miss Frances Lyon, daughter of Mrs. Lewis Lyon, to Mr. David Curran Andrews was celebrated last evening at her residence, 739 Madison Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. Pereira Mendez. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Albert J. Elias. The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin with long court train, embroidered with pearls and trimmed with point lace. Her bouquet was composed of lillies of the valley. Suspending bunches were of the same flowers.

Her attendant was her sister, Miss H. Lyon, who was attired in a figured satin costume of pink effect, and carried a bouquet of pink and white chrysanthemums. The groom was attended by his brother, Mr. G. Osgood Andrews, as best man. The ushers were Mr. S. Stanwood Menken, Mr. Michael Hart, Mr. L. Gross, Mr. L. Morrison, Mr. M. Cass Levy.

After the ceremony a dinner to about 200 guests was served in the adjoining house, which was connected by a rear gallery. The drawing rooms and conversation rooms were decorated with palms, American Beauties, and smilax.

Among those present were Mr. Henry Hart, Mrs. M. J. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Andrews, Mr. Edward Lauterbach, Mr. Samuel Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Degroove, Mr. S. Fliker, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bock, Mr. Bonner, Miss T. Caro, Mr. and Mrs. N. Content, and the Misses Content, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Freedman, Mr. S. Frank Andrews, Mr. E. Perro, Miss R. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. S. Byron Kneass, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kayser, Mr. E. Lyon, the Misses Menken, Mrs. S. Menken, Mr. and Mrs. E. Morrison, Miss A. Morrison, the Misses Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Mayer, Miss P. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Nones, Miss Nones, Miss L. Nones, Mr. P. Iglesis, Mr. Richard R. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Morrison, Jr., Mr. Victor Roumage, Mr. D. B. Freedman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sands, Miss Sands, and Miss E. Cordoza.

Floy—Van Benschoten.

Miss Alice Van Benschoten and Henry Floy of Pittsburg, Penn., were married at the home of the bride's parents, East Orange, N. J., Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the presence of the immediate relatives and friends of the bride and groom.

The ushers were Dr. L. E. La Fetra of New-York, W. K. Dunlap and Chauncey Williams of Pittsburg, Roger Williams of New-Haven, A. S. Gillespie of East Orange, and E. B. Moore of Elizabeth. The bride wore white silk, with point lace trimmings and diamond and pear ornaments. Her bridesmaids were Miss Yates of Newark and Miss Floy of Elizabeth, and the maid of honor was Miss Kilgour of Passaic, N. J. The best man was Dr. Frederic H. Floy of Elizabeth.

A reception followed the ceremony, the guests coming from New-York, Chicago, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and the immediate vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Floy left for an extended trip South. On their return they will reside in Pittsburg.

Fellows—Kellogg.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 24.—O. S. Fellows and Louise Kellogg were married by Dr. Gordon this afternoon. Mr. Fellows is Water Commissioner of this city.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Happy Combination of Fortuitous Circumstances."

That brings the seeker of art furniture to our hospitable doors just at this time, when each and every department is resplendent with every imaginable luxury and necessity and filled to overflowing.

Visitors to the city are cordially invited to an inspection, and intending purchasers will be gratified at the moderate prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

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NEAR BROADWAY.

"Drawing on him at sight."

A $5 draft will buy any of the following:—

A storm shoe—double-soled russet, leather-lined throughout, almost impervious to water.

A French calf, comfortable, easy to polish, styles for young and old. Soles, heavy and light.

A patent leather evening dress gaiter, with elastic gore that keeps its elasticity.

A patent leather lace, double and single-soled—the usual $6 and $7 quality.

A cork sole—for those wanting a very light shoe with double-sole protection.

All the other sorts of shoes well dressed men and boys need in the usual walks of life.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Much to the relief of fashionable people, the list of weddings announced for the Fall grows smaller each day as Novemger approaches. Teas and dancing lessons will come with November. According to arrangements which are now being made with caterers, the florists, and the orchestra leaders, there will be a large increase in the number of teas this Winter, and many of them will be large affairs. There will be an increase, too, in the number of dancing classes, and in many cases the managers of the classes have found it necessary to increase the limit of membership.

One of the most interesting dancing classes of the Winter will be that formed several seasons ago by Mrs. Benjamin F. Church. The meetings of the class will be on the evenings of Nov. 29, Dec. 13, Dec. 28, Jan. 11, Jan. 24, and Feb. 7. The decision of the patrons to discontinue the single ticket of admission, and to issue instead cards of invitation, available exclusively for non-residents of New-York, is considered a wise move on their part. Another decision is to issue season tickets to chaperons. While the regular membership coupons are strictly non-transferable, the chaperon tickets may be used by any one member of a family.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster have arrived at Lakewood, N. J., and are at the Laurel House. Mrs. Gouverneur Morris is at the same hotel.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Preston Conway, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hamilton Conway of Boston, to Theodore White Schenck, formerly of New-York, and now of London. Mr. Schenck innerited a large fortune from both his father and mother, and has very materially added to it by judicious investments in real estate in the English capital. Miss Conway also has a large fortune, having been left an estate in Northern New-York and a house in Boston by her grandmother, the late Mrs. Hamilton Conway, who for many years lived on Commonwealth Avenue in Boston. The date of the wedding is not announced, but it will undoubtedly take place early in the new year, probably the first week in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Eastman Johnson, after spending the Summer and a portion of the Autumn at Lenox, are again in town, and are occupying their house, at 65 West Fifty-fifth Street.

The engagement is announced of Miss Harriette Nevins, the only daughter of the late John Bond Nevins, of New-York, to Charles Parsons Flagg, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morton Flagg, Jr., of Chicago. Miss Nevins and her mother have been abroad since early last June, but are preparing to sail for home the first week in November. The wedding will not take place until early next Spring, and will be celebrated in Chicago.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has been much benefited by his trip to the Hot Springs, in Virginia. During the Summer and a portion of the Autumn he suffered from rheumatism. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt are with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Kendrick and the Misses Kendrick arrived in town yesterday from their home in Boston, and on Saturday morning they will sail for Europe with the intention of spending the Winter in the southern portion of France. Mrs. Kendrick has been in such poor health for the past few weeks that her physicians have advised her to try the mild climate of France.

As Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall has rented her town house, at 115 East Twenty-fifth Street, to the Edward Padelfords, the tea which she intends giving early in the Winter to introduce her niece, Miss Ethel Whitney, will probably take place at Sherry's. The débutante will undoubtedly become a great belle, as she inherits much of the beauty of her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, after a delightful trip abroad, are again in town, and are occupying their house, at 483 Madison Avenue. If Mr. Pell has a hobby, it is the Society of Colonial Wars, of which organization he is Secretary.

The Horse Show Association is likely to have a formidable competitor in the Cattle and Farm Exhibition, which is to take place at the Madison Square Garden, during the week commencing Nov. 25. John Jacob Astor, August Belmont, Frederic Bronson, Theodore Havemeyer, Reginald Rives, H. K. Bloodgood, Richard Carman, Mitchell Harrison, and William Pollock are among the members of the association.

The tournament which will take place on the grounds of the Lakewood Golf Club on Nov. 14, 15, and 16 will attract to that resort a large number of people interested in golfing. Many of the cottages there will then be open for the season, including that of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, and there will be many house parties for the occasion. The prize is said to be a very beautiful affair in the shape of a silver loving cup, presented by the proprietor of the Laurel House. Golfers are also very much interested in the match which will be played on the Tuxedo links on Saturday. This match is for the cup which was presented by William Kent.

Mr. and Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, who recently arrived from Europe, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. John G. Curtis of 327 West Fifty-eighth Street. PATRIARCH.

Callous Insensibility of Chinese.

From The Saturday Review.

The callous insensibility of the Chinese character is revealed by a little touch that could not be surpassed by the most dramatic imagination. After describing how "one was in the court who could not walk from a beating; another who could not kneel—his knees all broken, bleeding from the chain links crushed into them, and his thighs all lacerated from the bamboo; he could barely move with agony," the correspondent goes on: "In the midst of such terrible misery, cakes and tea, apples, and even wine, were handed around for the mandarins and foreigners to refresh themselves; and the natives could not understand why some of the English, their eyes and ears filled with the sights and sounds of misery and agony, pushed these niceties aside, refusing to eat."

MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Women's White Merino Swiss Ribbed Vests, long or short Sleeves, 75 cents each; extra large sizes, long Sleeves, $1.00 each.

Women's White Merino Swiss Ribbed Drawers, $1.00 each; extra large sizes $1.25.

Women's White Wool Swiss Ribbed Vests, Long Sleeves, $1.15 each.

Women's English White Plain Merino Vests, Long Sleeves, ankle length Drawers to match $1.25 each.

Children's English White Merino long sleeves Vests and Pantalettes, all sizes, 95 cents each.

Boys' English, finest quality White Merino Drawers, Knee lengths, sizes 24 to 28, 75 cents each.

Children's English finest quality Natural Wool Pantalettes, Knee length, sizes 20 to 26, 65 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Charity Organization Society is in need of out-of-date copies of The New-York City Directory, and of any of the other Directories of this city for 1894, for the use of its several district offices, and appeals to the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES for copies. The society will be glad to send for such books upon being notified by a postal or otherwise, at its central office, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

—The fifth annual banquet of the Emma Willard Association will be given at the Windsor Hotel Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock. This association is formed of pupils of Mrs. Emma Willard's school, founded in 1821, at Troy, N. Y. Addresses will be delivered by Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, and Miss Mary Alice Knox. Mrs. Sage is President of the association.

—Coroner Dobbs held an inquest yesterday into the death of William Lund, a fireman at the Continental Hotel, Broadway and Twentieth Street, who was killed Oct. 15 by an elevator. The jury held that Richard Nagle, the elevator man, caused the death through carelessness, and Coroner Dobbs held him for the Grand Jury in $1,500 bail.

Last chance for registration to-day and to-morrow! Places of registration open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

Brooklyn.

—The Brooklyn Free Kindergarten Society has been incorporated. Those interested in the new organization are Caroline B. Le Row of 696 Greene

Friday
October 25-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

RAISED CHECKS FOUND

Discoveries Made in the Public Administrator's Office.

STATEMENT BY COMMISSIONER TERRY

Many City Departments Not Examined for Several Years—Register Levy's Estimates Cut Down.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday resumed in the Mayor's office the consideration of the provisional estimates of the various city departments for 1896. Mayor Strong presided.

When the estimates of the Commissioners of Accounts were called for Commissioner Terry let slip a piece of information which he had intended to reserve until he was ready to make a special report to the Mayor. He stated that he had found raised checks and doubtful indorsements on them in the office of the Public Administrator.

"We found," he said, "that the Public Administrator's office had not been examined by the old Commissioners of Accounts since 1892."

"Why were not examinations made regularly, and what did the old Commissioners do?" asked President Barker of the Department of Taxes.

"Why, ex-Commissioner Owens, who is now our Chief Clerk, says that they did not do much of anything, because the men under them were not capable of doing much," responded Commissioner Terry.

"What other departments had not been examined?" asked the Mayor.

"Why, the Department of Public Works, the Park Department, the Department of Charities and Correction, the Board of Education, and the Surrogate's office had not been examined for several years," said Commissioner Terry. "We discovered certain irregularities in the Public Administrator's office that led us to go back of 1892, up to which time the old Commissioners were supposed to have examined the office.

"What did you find?" asked the Controller.

"We found raised checks and indorsements, the genuineness of which we have reason to doubt," said Commissioner Terry.

This statement created something of a sensation, but Commissioner Terry was not pressed for further particulars. He said that he would incorporate all the details in his report to the Mayor.

The Controller said: "I guess those checks come under the time when a man named Miller had charge of the office. I objected to the man very strongly. Is the city secured from all loss?"

"I have not gone into that as yet," replied the Commissioner, and the subject was changed.

The incident of the raised checks had barely passed when another exciting incident occurred. Register Levy appeared and asked that he be allowed $132,250, with $19,300 for indexing.

Commissioner of Accounts Terry stepped forward, and the Mayor motioned him to a seat beside him. This action was viewed by the Register with no little concern. His fears were well grounded, as Commissioner Terry suggested that a cut of $50,000 be made.

"What!" gasped the Register. Then he became indignant, and said: "I object to Commissioner Terry coming here and saying I can get along with $50,000 less. It is an insult to me. I suppose he will flaunt his report of my office in my face," continued the Register, glaring at Commissioner Terry, who almost touched elbows with him.

"Every statement in that report is false," said the Register.

Commissioner Terry was unperturbed, and advocated that the estimate be scaled down by $50,000.

"If you do, I am glad that I am not a candidate for re-election," said Register Levy, who had calmed down a trifle.

Commissioner Terry went through all the items in the estimate of the Register, and suggested a reduction of salaries and the abolishment of offices in the manner pointed out in his report. He said that the Deputy Register's salary should be cut from $5,000 to $3,000, and the office of the chief clerk abolished. The Satisfaction Clerk, who receives $3,000, should only get $2,000. As Commissioner Terry, in a calm, even way, went on, Register Levy's face was a study. His lips kept moving, and seemed to frame the words "fifty thousand."

The amount was fixed at $80,250, much to the disgust of the Register. The Register said that he wished that the board would consult with members of the Bar Association before cutting down the estimates.

"Are you prepared to recommend similar reductions in all the other city departments?" asked the Controller of the Commissioner.

"Not yet," answered Commissioner Terry.

"Well, when you are, I am prepared to vote for the reductions," said the Controller.

The first estimates taken up by the board were those for city libraries. Mayor Strong said that the City Library, in the City Hall, had been sadly neglected in the past. Records and books had not received the proper attention, he said, and it is a common report that books have disappeared. The Mayor did not dwell on this feature, however. He said that the Legislature should be asked to pass a bill permitting the recopying of mutilated records, and providing a proper place for the library. Its present quarters are inadequate.

The New-York Free Library was allowed $3,500, the Aquilar Library $14,000, the Webster Library $2,000, and the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Library $12,500. The increase allowed the libraries over last year amounted to $17,000.

The estimates of the Fire Department, part of which were considered last week, were then taken up. President La Grange appeared for the department, and asked for an increase of $5,000 for salaries, because of the newly annexed territory. He said that he wanted to establish nine new companies there, each to consist of five men and a foreman. The companies are not to be equipped with engines, as the water pressure was sufficient. The increase was allowed.

The total amount asked for by the Fire Department is $2,638,238. This is more than $500,000 over last year. Controller Fitch said that the amount was too high. He had before him the figures granted in past years. They were $2,300,000 in 1892, $2,200,000 in 1893, $2,240,000 in 1894, and $2,084,000 in 1895. The Commissioners said that the increase was caused partly by mandatory legislation, raising salaries. The increase in salaries under the law amounts to $312,140.

The amount allowed provisionally to the department is $2,334,553, $300,000 less than was asked for.

The Controller declined to vote, saying that he had some data to bring forward concerning insurance companies which would probably change the amount when the final estimate was considered in December.

After the Fire Department estimates were disposed of Commissioners of Accounts Terry and Dennis asked for their department $75,000. This is an increase of about $40,000, the Controller stated, over the amount usually allowed.

It was at this point that Commissioner Terry made the statements quoted above. He then said that if the Commissioners of Accounts were only required to go over the accounts of the various departments that they would not need so much money as was asked for, but it seemed to be the intention of the present administration not only to conduct routine examinations, but to search out irregularities, and in view of this fact, the Commissioners needed all that was named in the estimates.

The Commissioners were finally allowed $63,000, providing that the amount appropriated by the Legislature cannot be made available.

The Controller said that he was willing to vote for what the Commissioners of Accounts asked for, but added: "Only, I would suggest that if you gentlemen find anything wrong you will not hold it back until two weeks before election."

Commissioner Terry said it was proposed to proceed as fast as possible in the work. He said that the Commissioners would be ready to report on several departments in the next two weeks, but that he thought they would hold their reports back until after election.

The board then adjourned.

WHAT ALFRED T. WHITE HAS SPENT

Mayor Schieren Learns How One Man He Appointed Has Saved Brooklyn Money Without Penury.

Commissioner Alfred T. White of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, has made another report to Mayor Schieren regarding certain work that has been prepared in the City Works Department.

Commissioner White gave the following table regarding the water supply for the last four years:

Year.	Average Daily Consumption in Gallons.	Water Revenue.	Cost of Maintenance.
1892	67,565,649	$1,652,827	$846,022
1893	75,817,049	1,717,010	967,094
1894	76,062,786	1,861,189	852,435
1895	80,330,000	1,901,189	723,000

The total revenue for 1892-3 was $3,369,337 and for 1894-5 is, he states, $3,762,378, showing an increase in the last two years over the two preceding years of $393,041, while it has cost $256,657 less for the last two years for maintenance in comparison with the two preceding years, making a net gain of $649,692.

The present water debt, Mr. White states, is $15,566,000. On this subject he says:

The expenditures for maintenance of the works increased so rapidly up to 1893 that in that year only $8,072 remained for the sinking fund, after paying charges and interest on water debt, notwithstanding many items were paid from construction account which should have been charged to maintenance.

The surplus for 1895 available toward the payment of the water debt will, I estimate, easily reach $418,000, and by 1897, when the effect of changes now in progress will be completely realized, the sum available for the sinking fund, assuming usual increase in revenue, should reach $600,000 or $700,000.

An annual gain of $400,000 or any other sum is as valuable as twenty-five times that sum in first cost. Taxpayers have in the past had their attention drawn more to losses by frauds in construction of works than to mismanagement in expenditures of water revenues—a matter of more real consequence, because annually repeated. No other account is so hidden from public scrutiny and control, and hence none has offered such an inviting field to the raids of political mercenaries and favored dealers in supplies, as is abundantly evidenced by recent reductions in force and costs.

Commissioner White's report shows that the gross increase from leases and farmers' wagons at the Wallabout Market for 1892 was $27,669.25; 1893, $27,754; 1894, $35,574.57, and 1895, $48,435.09.

Electric lights numbered 1,861 Jan. 1, 1894, at 50 cents per light, which cost the city $339,632.50; while Oct. 1, 1895, there were 2,641 lights, at 35 cents per light, costing $337,388.

Commissioner White states that the total number of names on the civil list in the City Works Department, whether paid from tax levy, water maintenance, or other accounts, was, Jan. 1, 1894, 1,033, the aggregate of salaries being $943,143. There were, Jan. 1 1895, 858 names, with an aggregate of salaries of $783,248.

Last chance for registration to-day and to-morrow! Places of registration open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

OUR NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS NOT WANTED

Will No Longer Be Received at the Greenwich Royal School.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Lieutenant Commander Cowles, the naval attaché of the United States Embassy in London, has informed the Navy Department that the Royal School of Naval Architecture at Greenwich will hereafter decline to receive any constructors of the United States Navy. No reason for this action is assigned. Postgraduate courses for American constructors are still open at Glasgow and Paris, and Cornell University has recently added a similar course to its curriculum. The Glasgow school is a private institution, and several members of the Construction Corps of the United States Navy received advanced training in naval architecture there.

At the Navy Department several reasons are ascribed for the action of the Greenwich establishment, which is a Government affair. It is believed by some officials that the real cause of the declination to receive any more constructors of our navy is a desire on the part of the British Government to prevent the United States from obtaining knowledge of English shipbuilding plans. Another supposed reason is that Great Britain believes that the United States Government has advanced so far in the construction of warships that there is no necessity for a further extension of the courtesy extended our young constructors when they can receive equally good training at home; but a far more interesting suggestion is that the British naval authorities have become nettled at the success of the American constructors at Greenwich in taking prizes over the heads of the British students. Nearly every year a member of the Naval Construction Corps of the United States has taken either first or second prize, and sometimes both these prizes have been secured by the young Americans.

During the past twelve years, the United States Government has sent to the Greenwich school graduates of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, who were given appointments as Assistant Naval Constructors. These have received valuable training, and returned to the United States thoroughly equipped for the work of designing warships.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Annual Convention of the New-Jersey Societies in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 24.—The annual convention of the New-Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs was opened in the Belleville Avenue Church to-day, and will be continued to-morrow. Delegates from the various women's clubs throughout the State, whose objects are to promote social, literary, artistic, and scientific culture, were present. Each club had its own colors, and as a result there was a scene of kaleidoscopic grandeur when the delegates began fluttering about the auditorium. But there were not only gay colors and beautiful faces represented at the convention, for these was also much brains and good women sense.

The clubs of Essex County were a prominent factor in the convention, delegates from the Philadelphia, Ray Palmer, Sesame, Travelers', Saturday Night, and Current Topic clubs of Newark, and the Woman's Club of Orange being present. The latter is the largest club in the State, there being over three hundred names of prominent women on its roster. The Philitscipoma, although a young club, is rapidly growing. Its peculiar name, when dissected letter by letter, stands for philosophy, literature, science, poetry, oratory, music, and art.

The Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell opened the convention with prayer, after which the Rev. Phoebe A. Hannaford delivered an address of welcome. President, Mrs. Margaret T. Yardley presided, and in the course of her address, paid a glowing tribute to the late Charlotte Emerson Brown. The reports of the officers of the Federation were received, and also three-minute reports from each of the clubs represented. There were about 500 delegates in all present.

THE RESOURCES OF HUDSON BAY

An Exploring Expedition to be Sent Out by the Dominion.

ONTARIO, Ontario, Oct. 24.—It is practically settled that the Government will send an exploring expedition to Hudson Bay next Summer. The idea is to obtain a full report during the Summer months of the resources of Hudson Bay and the country immediately adjacent to it.

If the Government steamer Stanley can be had from the fisheries service for work, she will be utilized. Failing in that, an offer has been made by an English firm of a steel-clad vessel, accustomed to the ice of the Baltic Sea, which can be secured for the Hudson Bay expedition.

Hugh Sutherland, President of the Hudson Bay Railway, had a long interview with Minister of the Interior Costigan in regard to the proposed expedition.

HANNIGAN'S TRIAL BEGUN

Difficult to Secure a Jury for the Slayer of Solomon H. Mann.

THE DEFENSE WILL BE INSANITY

Famous Experts to be Called to Testify — The Avenger of His Sister's Death Self-Possessed in Court.

David F. Hannigan was yesterday afternoon placed on trial for his life, before Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The work of getting a jury was at once begun. When, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning, only five jurors had been selected:

EDWARD A. DAVISON, 137 East Fiftieth Street, a ticket agent on the elevated railroad, foreman of the jury.

WARREN S. BANKS, 167 East Eighty-third Street, marine insurance clerk.

PAUL MIROLINO, 59 West Eighty-second Street, dealer in preserves in Washington Market.

ARTHUR S. COX, 144 West Sixty-fourth Street, in the real estate business.

JAMES R. ORTGIES, 329 West Twenty-second Street, clerk with Ortgies & Co., paintings, 366 Fifth Avenue.

Hannigan is charged with murder in the first degree, for shooting, on May 23 last, Solomon H. Mann, who had betrayed his sister, Loretta Hannigan.

Mann was under indictment for manslaughter when Hannigan shot him, in Forty-second Street, just outside the Bristol Hotel, at 6 o'clock in the evening. Hannigan had made an attempt before that to avenge his sister. When Mann was brought to her bedside a short time before she died, to have her identify him, the brother burst into the room with a revolver, but was seized and disarmed.

Hannigan's arrest was attended, as were also the subsequent proceedings, with the greatest excitement. The shooting was indeed one of the most dramatic ever witnessed, and a crowd of men and women, who at first attacked and cuffed Hannigan, followed him, when they learned the reason of the shooting, with cheering and tears to the police station.

During yesterday's proceedings, Hannigan sat pale and red-eyed in his chair, behind Lawyer O'Sullivan, who is to play so important a part in the expert testimony for the defense. He was dressed entirely in black, and appeared calm and self-possessed, save for a certain nervous twitching of his lips and mouth. His face bore traces of the keenest suffering, and was only occasionally relieved by the saddest ghost of a smile, when some talesman under examination made an exceptionally foolish reply. The preliminary work of selecting a jury was tedious, and wearisome. Over fifty talesmen were examined, and very few of them got even half way to the jury box.

Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Forbes J. Hennessey have charge of the case for the prosecution, and Lawyers Charles F. Brooke and Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan will look after the interests of Hannigan.

The talesmen examined seemed to give more than the usual amount of trouble, chiefly, no doubt, on account of the wide publicity given to the case at the time of the shooting. Some of them had conscientious scruples against the death penalty; some had formed opinions on the case that were apparently unchangeable; some had read the accounts of the shooting in the newspapers, and were already biased in their opinions. Others, again, said they would take their own interpretation of the law rather than Justice Ingraham's, while there were several who admitted that they entertained a secret prejudice against the law which prevents a man who is insane from being condemned to death.

Mr. McIntyre examined the talesmen on behalf of the people, and Mr. Brooke for the prisoner. Mr. Brooke never failed to ask if the talesman was married, and, if he was, whether he had any grown-up daughters.

Every talesman, without exception, said that he had read every line of the case that had been published, not only of the shooting, but also of the indictment of Mann for manslaughter in causing Loretta Hannigan's death by malpractice; the identification of Mann at the dying girl's bedside, and Hannigan's first attempt at that time to shoot him; the inquest held before Coroner Hoeber and the wildly exciting scenes attending the arrest of Hannigan and his arraignment before Police Justice Ryan in the Tombs Police Court.

Justice Ingraham was very long-suffering. He listened patiently as one talesman after another explained that he had formed an opinion that would bias his verdict in the jury box. But when the story was repeated and repeated ad nauseam, ominous frowns were seen to gather on his judicial brow.

Finally the explosion came, when Frank M. Seymour, an inoffensive, mild-mannered man, a bookkeeper, took the stand, and for the fortieth time rattled off the same glib tale. Justice Ingraham sat bolt upright in his chair, and turned his batteries upon Mr. Seymour.

"Are you in the habit," he asked, almost fiercely, "of making up your mind about things you read in the newspapers, in such a way that you cannot give an impartial verdict in a case of this sort, when legal evidence is furnished to you?"

Seymour was confused by the suddenness of the onslaught.

"Yes," he stammered mildly, as soon as he had recovered from his surprise; "that is—er—yes, Sir."

"You regulate your life in that way?" cried Justice Ingraham, in a tone of disgust.

"No; no, Sir; oh, no," replied Seymour.

"Then why in this case more than in any other?" insisted Justice Ingraham.

Mr. Seymour showed symptoms of total collapse, and made no audible reply.

"Do you see an unsupported case in the newspapers," insisted the irate Judge, "and you at once make up your mind beyond the possibility of change?"

"I think so," was the answer, given under his breath, as Mr. Seymour was excused by the consent of both the prosecution and the defense.

In this manner the six hours devoted to securing a jury passed wearily.

At the request of Assistant District Attorney John McIntyre, a commission in lunacy inquired into the mental condition of the prisoner two weeks ago, and reported recently that he was sane at the time of the shooting, and was therefore not unfit to be placed on trial for murder. The theory of the defense will be insanity at the time of the shooting.

Hannigan was actuated, say the lawyers for the defense, by a desire to avenge his sister's wrong, so keen, so bitter, and so intense that he was, to all intents and purposes, a maniac. He was suffering from emotional or impulsive insanity, they urge. It was the revenge of a man who was beside himself at the time, and whose desire for revenge occupied his mind and brain until he became a maniac.

This theory of the defense will give to the expert testimony the greatest importance. Dr. Forbes Winslow, the world-famous alienist, now stopping at the Westminster Hotel, in this city, has been retained by the defense, and will give from the witness stand his views on emotional insanity and its bearing on the case of Hannigan.

The prosecution will also produce experts of unquestioned authority and standing on the same subject, and the trial will on this account be one of unusual interest and importance.

During the proceedings yesterday the prisoner's mother, sister, and wife were in court, deeply veiled, and during the recess hour, from 1 to 2 o'clock, the prisoner enjoyed a long conversation with his wife. At 7 o'clock Hannigan was handcuffed and taken back to the Tombs.

Knocked the Undertaker Down.

Elias Pain, an undertaker at Forty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, and Edward F. Brown, a street car conductor, of 527 West Forty-seventh Street, discussed politics in a saloon at 691 Tenth Avenue Wednesday afternoon and quarreled.

Brown knocked Pain down, and when the latter recovered himself he seized a bottle of whisky and tried to hit Brown. He did not succeed, but the bottle broke in his hand, and cut him.

Brown was arrested, and in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday he was held in $300 bail for trial.

DINNER TO DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH

As the Guest of Henry L. Horton He Meets Many Leading Business Men—A Welcome by Gen. Horace Porter.

Henry L. Horton, senior member of the banking house of H. L. Horton & Co., gave a dinner last evening in the Union League Club to the Duke of Marlborough, which was attended by about fifty leading business men of the city.

Mr. Horton's idea in his selection of guests was that the Duke should meet business men here as well society people. The dinner was in the large private dining room at the clubhouse. The room was profusely decorated with flowers, the table decorations being exceedingly fine. Music was furnished by an orchestra.

On Mr. Horton's right was the Duke, and on his left sat Ivor C. Guest, cousin and companion of the Duke. On the Duke's right sat Gen. Horace Porter, and next to Gen. Porter was H. Graham Harris, an engineer famous in England. Next to Mr. Guest sat Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, and on his left was Harding Milward, attorney and solicitor for the Duke.

Among the other guests were J. Edward Simmons, George J. Gould, Mr. Fish, A. B. Hepburn, John H. Inman, John P. Duncan, Joseph H. Choate, ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, H. W. Cannon, George R. Sheldon, R. G. Rolston, Brayton Ives, J. H. Harper, A. T. Gillinder, John L. Riker, E. J. Berwind, John A. McCall, Chester S. Lord, H. S. Manning, R. A. C. Smith, Prof. S. F. Emmons, Henry Thompson, E. D. Bangs, E. P. Goodwin, Judge Moore, Frank Platt, Judge Truax, A. B. Boardman, J. F. Emmons, Gen. B. F. Tracy, J. E. Hodges, Simon Sterne, David McClure, A. F. Dimmock, Robert Maclay, C. A. Coffin, Arthur F. Bowers, and W. H. Hearst.

There was no speaking, save that Gen. Horace Porter, in a few words, welcomed the Duke in behalf of Mr. Horton and the company present.

Last chance for registration to-day and to-morrow! Places of registration open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

NO INJUSTICE TO MR. SHEEHAN

AT LEAST THIS IS WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS SAY.

Refute a Statement and Go Further into Details Respecting the Prices Paid for Police Supplies.

A statement was published yesterday to the effect that the Commissioners of Accounts had done an injustice to ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan in their report to the Mayor, showing alleged extravagant prices paid by Mr. Sheehan for supplies for the Police Department. It was claimed that the Commissioners of Accounts, "or whoever finally handled the matter," had added from 50 cents to $5 to items in excess of the price actually paid by Mr. Sheehan. Instances were published where, as claimed, the former Police Commissioner had actually bought blank police court forms, for example, at $12 per 1,000, although it had been represented to Mayor Strong by the Commissioners of Accounts that $17.50 per 1,000 had been paid.

Questioned in reference to these charges, the Commissioners of Accounts, Mr. Dennis and Mr. Terry, made a joint statement, in which they said:

"The charges are absolutely without any foundation. We have done Mr. Sheehan no injustice. We first went through the accounts of the Police Department for supplies purchased, and tabulated complete data in regard to the purchases of supplies, showing the date of each purchase of each particular kind of supply, the rate or rates at which bought, and the total price paid. We found that Mr. Sheehan frequently bought the same kind of articles at different prices. For instance, he would buy a certain thing for $3 per 1,000. Then he would advertise for bids, and under competition, would get the thing for $2 per 1,000. He would take maybe only one lot at the contract price, and then the very next day he would take the same thing at the old rate of $3 per 1,000.

"From these data we made for the Mayor a table of about 100 articles of supplies bought by Mr. Sheehan. The table showed the quantity, the amount paid, the amount bid to us by reputable houses for furnishing the article, and the percentage of excess of the price paid by Mr. Sheehan. We did not give the Mayor or the public any information as to the price or prices per 1,000 paid by Mr. Sheehan, but only the total amount.

"At the same time we prepared and sent to the Police Commissioners, for their private guidance in buying supplies, a book containing the price at which supplies had been offered to us by bid, the price paid for the same by Mr. Sheehan, and other data in detail.

"Although, as we have said, the records showed that Mr. Sheehan had often bought the same kind of things at different prices, we usually named the price at which the larger quantity had been purchased. This was also usually the higher price. Take, for example, the case of small daily police court return blanks. The records showed that Mr. Sheehan had bought 5,000 at $12 per 1,000, and 25,000 at $17.50 per 1,000. In this case we put $17.50 as the price paid per 1,000.

"I do not know where the figures in the published statement to-day came from, but they were not taken from our report to the Mayor which was published. It is probable the table was made up by picking out the lowest price at which Mr. Sheehan occasionally bought under contract. In some instances, however, the records do not show a single purchase at the price in the table published to-day. The book we sent to the Police Commissioners was intended only for their private guidance."

It was learned at the office of Police Commissioner Grant yesterday that the published table was made from the records of the last purchases made in each case by Commissioner Sheehan.

Speaking of the data given to the board by the Commissioner of Accounts, Police Commissioner Andrews said:

"That disposes finally of Mr. Sheehan's reply to the charges of extravagance made against him by the Commissioners of Accounts. It shows not only that the firms who furnished the schedule of market rates were willing to sell at those prices, but that they handed in their estimates with the expectation of supplying the Police Department at those prices. As for our committee, Mr. Grant and myself feel that a lot of hard work has been done for us advantageously by the Commissioners of Accounts. Here we have in beautiful form bids covering nearly everything we shall need for a long time. We shall use it without calling for other bids until we have reason to believe market prices have declined."

Police Commissioner Grant said that he had already ordered a lot of pokers, dustpans, &c., at the low prices named to him by the Commissioners of Accounts.

"In a number of instances," said Col. Grant, "I find I can buy things even lower than the price named by the Commissioners of Accounts. One trouble with bids is that they often cover only the cheapest quality of the article specified."

CUT DOWN THE TELEPHONE POLES

Mr. Heath of Newark Objected to the Defacement of His Property.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 24.—Edward F. Heath, manufacturer, of this city, has a handsome residence, with beautiful surrounding grounds, at South Orange Avenue and Hunterdon Street. He discovered today that the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company had during the night placed several telephone poles in front of the premises. Mr. Heath, his son Charles, and his nephew, Fritz Maddock, cut down the poles. The poles were put up again. Mr. Heath ordered them cut down again. To prevent this, the telephone people sent two men up the poles. They perched on a crossarm, watching the crowd below. This didn't stop the men with the axes, for they continued to cut at the poles. Seeing that the men were evidently determined, the telephone people summoned the police, who arrived in time to prevent a possible fatality. There were several slight scrimmages before it was agreed that work and hostilities should cease until Mr. Heath could get an opinion from his counsel.

TAMSEN WINS AND LOSES

Judge Fitzgerald Dismisses One Indictment; Sustains the Other.

TO BE TRIED FOR P. O. ROBBERS' ESCAPE

Cannot Be Held Responsible for Not Removing Warden Raabe of Ludlow Street Jail and Keepers Schneer and Schoen.

Unless the General Term of the Supreme Court annuls a decision handed down yesterday by Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions, Sheriff Tamsen will have to stand trial for the escape of the Post Office robbers from Ludlow Street Jail on July 4. Judge Fitzgerald overruled the demurrer entered by the Sheriff to one of the indictments found against him in connection with the escape. This indictment charged that the Sheriff "unlawfully and negligently" allowed the three prisoners to escape.

The second indictment, charging the Sheriff with neglect of duty "in failing, between May 31 and July 5, 1895, to remove Henry F. Raabe, Warden; Edward H. Schneer, and Carl Schoen, keepers, of the County Jail," was dismissed by Judge Fitzgerald on the demurrer interposed.

In giving his reasons for overruling the demurrer interposed to the first indictment, Judge Fitzgerald says:

The indictment, assuming the facts therein stated to be true, charges the defendant with the commission of a crime. It is claimed by counsel for the defendant that the facts, as alleged, cannot be proven.

The question to be determined upon the demurrer is: Does the instrument upon its face conform to the statutory requirements, and does it allege acts which, if proven as laid, would constitute a criminal offense?

I think in both respects the indictment is amply sufficient.

Demurrer disallowed and judgment for the people ordered thereon, with leave to defendant to plead over.

The Judge goes at greater length into the questions involved in the other indictment, which he refuses to sustain. He declares that the indictment is not sufficiently specific, and on this ground he says it must fall.

"To conform to the requirements of the statute, and limit the inquiry within a legitimate scope, the pivotal facts, not, of course, the evidence by which it will be sought to establish them, should be pleaded," declares the Judge, and then he continues:

Section 1,715 of Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1886 empowers the Sheriff of the County of New-York to appoint a Warden and keepers of the jail. No definite terms are fixed for these officers, and it is well settled that under such circumstances they may at any time be removed at will by the appointing power.

Having such discretionary power, it is incumbent upon a public officer to remove incompetent subordinates as soon as their incompetency becomes known, and by willfully omitting to do so he commits an indictable offense and cannot shield himself by claiming that there is no express statutory regulation laid upon him.

The principle is well settled that what is necessarily implied is quite as much a part of the statute as if it was especially written therein. Nor do I consider the failure to allege any mischief as having resulted from the negligence fatal to the indictment, as the negligence itself is the substantive offense charged.

Such negligence under the statute constitutes a crime. It has been held that it is an indictable offense for an officer to be drunk when in the discharge of his duty. No harm may come to the public from his misconduct, but he has put himself in a position from which much harm might result, and for so doing he is amenable to penal justice.

The next question to be disposed of is: Are the allegations of this indictment sufficiently specific and certain? It is charged that the defendant knew the Warden and keepers to be grossly unfit, improper, and incompetent persons for the offices and places so held by them; and that, nevertheless, he willfully neglected to remove them. I cannot conceive, under such circumstances, what limitation could be placed upon the testimony. There are no facts averred showing in what manner these persons were grossly unfit, incompetent, and improper. The defendant is entitled to be informed of the specific accusation he is called upon to meet.

It cannot be fairly claimed that this indictment conveys that information. From an examination of the face of the indictment can one do more than speculate as to the issue? Is the District Attorney going to claim, upon the trial, that these officers were blind or that they were lame; that they were paralytics or dotards; that they were notorious convicts or ex-convicts? What particular fact or facts, within the knowledge of the defendant, to establish their unfitness is he going to attempt to prove?

I have given consideration to the fact that the names of the alleged improper persons are set forth, but the pleader should have gone one step further and alleged some fact or facts regarding these persons which, if known to the defendant, would render him criminally liable for not removing them. For these reasons I am of the opinion that the demurrer should be allowed.

It was stated yesterday that the Sheriff would appeal at once from that part of Judge Fitzgerald's decision upholding the first indictment. This appeal will act as a stay to prevent the trial, so that in any event the Sheriff will not have to face a jury for some time.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Mr. Tamsen's counsel, is confident the demurrer disallowed by Judge Fitzgerald will be sustained on appeal.

Register To-day! The hours in this city are from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and in Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M. To-morrow will be the last day of registration.

MRS. PARNELL COMING TO NEW-YORK

She Will Probably Establish Her Permanent Residence Here.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 24.—It is thought here that Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, the mother of the late Irish agitator Charles Stewart Parnell, will leave for New-York in a few days to live there permanently. All the household effects belonging to Mrs. Parnell were sold yesterday and brought only about $500. The effects consisted of pictures, old paintings, an old piano, which Mrs. Parnell had since she was girl; lithographs, ornaments, books, carpets, bedding, and vases. Mrs. Parnell prized highly some of the articles disposed of, and told her neighbors she would never part with them were she in a condition to retain them.

When it became known a few years ago that Mrs. Parnell was in destitute circumstances, a fund was raised for her, and she has since been receiving a small pension weekly, the principal being kept in trust.

Mrs. Parnell is in feeble health, never having fully recovered from the effects of the assault on her by unknown parties last Winter. She was unconscious for several weeks from the blow she was struck on the head, and for a time it was thought she would die. The assault is supposed to have had robbery as the motive.

A COLORED TEACHER'S APPEAL

Miss Frazer Seeks a Mandamus for Her Appointment in a Grammar School.

Miss Sarah Frazer is a mulatto, but she proposes to teach white children in Grammar School No. 58, or know the reason why.

T. McCants Stewart, the colored lawyer, appeared in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Beach yesterday to argue in favor of a writ of mandamus, directing the Trustees to appoint Miss Frazer to School No. 58.

Corporation Counsel Dean, who appeared for the Trustees, asked that the case go over for several days, until he could prepare the defense. Mr. Stewart opposed the adjournment until a stipulation was made that at the meeting of the board on Monday, no action should be taken prejudicial to the interests of his client. The case was then set down for Tuesday next.

Miss Frazer asked for a mandamus on the ground that she had been sent for to serve as a teacher in Grammar School No. 58. But when it was seen that she was a colored woman, she says, her appointment was refused. Miss Frazer was in court with her father. She is a handsome mulatto, nearly white. Her hair is light brown. She was graduated from the Normal College here, and has taught in the public schools as a substitute teacher.

BROOKLYN'S POCKETBOOK OPENED

Controller Palmer Tells the Public What Mayor Schieren Has Taken from It for City Expenses.

In response to Mayor Schieren's request for a statement concerning the financial condition of the city, Controller Palmer yesterday sent a detailed report to the Mayor. It covers every fund over which the Controller has jurisdiction.

Mr. Palmer states that in 1892 the net city debt was $46,513,111.95; in 1893 it was $48,034,214.45; 1894, $49,131,136.69, and 1895, $51,594,748.34.

According to the report the total increase in net debt under Mayor Boody was $5,609,424.04, and under Mayor Schieren $3,560,538.89.

The principal causes of the increase of Mayor Schieren's administration, the Controller says, are: Extension of water supply, $880,000; erection of museums of art and science, $292,000; claims unpaid by town of Gravesend, $300,000; public market, $1,209,000; main sewers in Twenty-sixth Ward, $800,000; schools, $718,000.

Bonds and certificates were issued in 1892 to the amount of $6,736,844.92, and bonds and certificates amounting to $1,339,000 were redeemed.

Bonds and certificates aggregating $2,300,852.55 were issued in 1893, and $478,014.74 worth of bonds and certificates were redeemed. Bonds and certificates aggregating $5,688,361.01 were issued in 1894, and $4,078,682.73 worth of bonds and certificates were redeemed. Bonds and certificates valued at $3,654,000 were issued in 1895, up to October, and $790,000 worth were redeemed.

Controller Palmer also reports the following comparisons of bond sales:

1892—Feb. 16, $500,000 3½ per cent. permanent water, due Jan. 1, 1912, 104.103; Oct. 28, $300,000 3½ per cent. permanent water, due Jan. 1, 1911, 101.525 to 101.68.

1893—Oct. 20, $175,000 4 per cent. permanent water, due 1913, 100.321; $150,000 4 per cent. Twenty-sixth and adjacent wards sewers, due 1917-18. 100; $100,000 per cent. school building, due 1920, 100; $150,000 4 per cent. local improvement, due 1920-21, 100; $25,000 4 per cent, sewerage fund, due 1896, 100.

On Dec. 29, 1893, the city authorities were to receive bids for the following registered 3½ per cent. bonds: $100,000 permanent water, due Jan. 1, 1913, and $175,000 school building, due Jan. 1, 1922-23. The only bid received was from the Trustees of the Firemen's Insurance Fund of the City of Brooklyn for $40,000 school building bonds at par.

1894—March 27, $150,000 permanent water 4 per cent., due 1913, 104.11; $300,000 Twenty-sixth and adjacent wards sewer, 4 per cent., due 1919-20-21, 101.665 to 104.16; $43,000 asphalt repavement, 4 per cent., due 1905, 101.06; May 3, $1,200,000 public market, 4 per cent., due 1920-21-22-23, from 104 to 108.30; Dec. 18, $100,000 school building, 4 per cent., due 1922, 110.69; $30,000 East Side Park land, 4 per cent., due 1914, 108.53.

1895—June 8, $435,000 local improvement 4 per cent., due 1925-29, 111.79; $100,000 Twenty-sixth and adjacent wards sewers, 4 per cent., due 1928, 111.79; Oct. 7, $1,052,000 regular bonds, 3½ per cent., due from 1914 to 1927, 104.28.

The Mayor was greatly pleased in going over the figures.

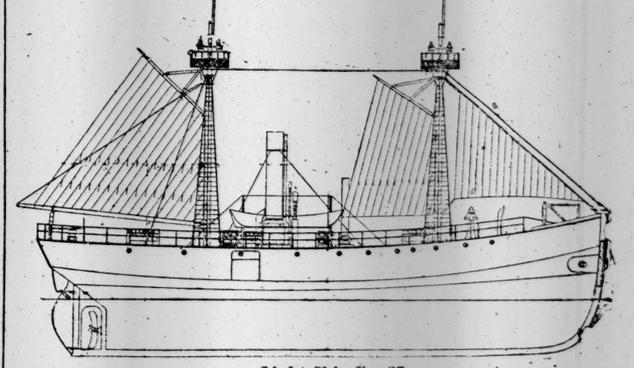
Register To-day! The hours in this city are from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and in Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M. To-morrow will be the last day of registration.

A NEW LIGHTSHIP TO BE BUILT

It Will Have Electrically Lighted Lamps and Be Steam Heated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Lighthouse Board will construct another composite light vessel, No. 67. Bids have been called for, to be opened Nov. 8. The ship will be 112 feet in length, with a breadth of 28 feet and 6 inches, and a depth of hold of 13 feet. The ship will have a steel frame with steel-plate keel and steel beams. The woodwork of the frame will be of seasoned white oak, and the planking of Georgia yellow fir or Florida pine. The plating will be of steel.

A powerful windlass of the steel steam pump-brake kind, weighing 15,000 pounds, will be placed on board the ship. The steam connections to this windlass will be so arranged that the windlass may be worked with either boiler or with both if necessary. A steam hoister, capable of lifting 2,500 pounds, will be fixed on board. There will be some heavy anchors used for holding the vessel in position. One of these anchors is of the mushroom pattern, weighing 5,000 pounds. Another is known as the bower anchor and weighs 2,000 pounds, and a third is the kedge anchor, weighing 335 pounds. These anchors will be held by chains of 130 fathoms,



Light Ship No. 67.

To be built of steel for the United States Light House Board.

capable of standing a breaking strain of 165,000 pounds. The ship will be equipped with a clear-sounding bell of 1,000 pounds mounted on a belfry of wrought and cast iron. This bell will be arranged with a wrought-iron clapper and a steel spring.

In the hold of the vessel, forward, there will be twelve water tanks built of ¼-inch wrought iron and having a capacity of about 10,500 gallons. There are also to be constructed in the after hold six tanks to hold about 2,500 gallons.

The vessel will have two iron masts, carrying electric light wires to the lanterns at the mastheads. The vessel will be heated throughout with steam radiators being placed in each compartment.

The main engine will be of the vertical inverted surface condensing type with a single cylinder. There will be a screw propeller driven by this engine. The main propeller will be cylindrical and single-ended.

There will be two engines and generators in the electric light plant to operate the lights at the mastheads and illuminate the cabins. Attached to the engine or dynamo there will be a device for alternately opening and closing, at regular intervals, the circuits to the masthead lights. This device is to afford the opportunity to flash the lights from five to twenty seconds, as desired. There will also be a small oil engine for blowing a 12

THE OHIO STILL FALLING

Effects of the Great Drought Prevailing In the West.

IRRIGATION A POSSIBLE REMEDY

The Rain Records of the Past Two Years at Cincinnati as Compared With Those of Other Years.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—Delegates from towns and cities along the Ohio River held a convention in Cincinnati the other day. They agreed that navigation conditions were most unsatisfactory, and that something should be done to better them. Though none of the visitors was a stranger to the Ohio's attenuated appearance, one of the steamboat companies invited them to spend an afternoon in cruising about near the city. Nearly all the delegates joined in the excursion. Their steamer, struggling against the difficulties of low water, ran upon a rock, and stove an ugly hole in her hull. The passengers returned to the convention hall more convinced than ever that the Government should be called upon for appropriations.

The Ohio was very low at the time of the convention, but it has been still lower since the delegates dispersed. Navigation has been suspended except for a very few small steamers, and even these have been forced to spend a great share of their time on sand bars. Things have been worse on the river, but not much. Authorities do not agree exactly on the point. Some old steamboat men insist that conditions were worse about ten years ago; others aver that not for thirty years has the stream been quite so useless for their purposes as has been the case in the last few weeks.

Enormous quantities of coal are held near Pittsburg, awaiting the rise which shall make it possible to take tows down the river. It has been a good many months since there was water enough for the coal fleets.

The fact is that the tow stage of the river is only one of the effects of one dry year followed by another. Other evidences of the extent to which the droughts have been felt are easily found. Readers of newspapers published in the Ohio Valley cities have been regaled recently with somewhat frequent references to the advantages of irrigation. For years these journals have had more or less to say of conquests of arid regions, of deserts made green and productive, of fortunes borne to enterprising farmers on the streams flowing through their canals and ditches. But up to a few months ago, such articles dealt with the subject as something remote both in place and importance; something to be classed with floods in China, or the rabbit plague in Australia, or eclipses visible only in a particularly inaccessible corner of Africa; something, in short, to keep company with other bits of miscellaneous information interesting only in a general and far-off fashion. Now, however, the tendency is to treat irrigation as possessing possibilities of local importance—if "local" can properly be applied to a region including a large portion of five States and a smaller slice of a sixth.

There is a good deal of significance in this newly awakened concern in methods of supplementing nature's favors. In a way it suggests a feeling akin to that which occasionally improves a convalescent's church-going—an enlivened appreciation of precaution, so to say. What has happened once may happen again, and with more serious results. Indeed, so far as drought in the Ohio Valley is concerned, the repetition has occurred, with a consequent increase in the annoyances and losses suffered by the people of the territory indicated. A third moisture-lacking season would mean, of course, a further aggravation of the evils which were in some ways worse in the Summer of 1895 than in that of 1894.

The valley, to be sure, has survived its trials. It has not been turned into a desert, nor have its people starved. Its river still flows to the sea, as its proud orators sometimes remark with scant regard for the Mississippi's services as an intermediary. But the fact remains that a very large amount of money would be required to make good the damage done by drought, while there has been in some cases physical suffering not to be measured in dollars and cents. And as for the river—well, small boys ford it in places.

The average rainfall in the valley is abundant. Records of the Government Weather Bureau office at Cincinnati, which city may be taken as fairly central for the region, put it at a trifle less than 42 inches a year. Unfortunately, however, the variations from year to year are wide enough to maintain all traditions of the fickleness of the American climates. For instance, the rainfall in 1871 was nearly 12 inches below the normal. In 1886 there was a deficiency of over 10½ inches, and in 1889 of nearly 11½ inches. In 1879 and 1880 one wet season followed another, the excess rainfall being nearly 9¾ inches in the former year and nearly 12¾ inches in the latter. Again, in 1882 and 1883 the excess was over 10 inches in each year.

The deficiency in the rainfall for the first nine months of 1894 amounted to 9.84 inches. Of these months (which more than cover the growing season) only September showed an excess (.09 inch) above the normal for the month. July had a deficiency of 2.95 inches, the fall being only .13 inch for the month; August was 2.07 inches below the normal, April 1.48 inches, May 1.16 inches, and March 1.13 inches. In each of the other months the deficiency was less than 1 inch. The total deficiency for the year was 14.80 inches. In the first three-quarters of 1895 a similar decrease was noted. Although in January there was an excess of 2.65 inches above the normal, February showed a deficiency of 3.45 inches, March of 1.68, April of .40, May of 1.67, June of 2.39, July of .81, August of .76, and September of over 1.80 inches, a total decrease for the nine months of nearly 10.75 inches. The nomal, with which these comparisons are made, represents the mean of results arrived at in observations covering a period of twenty years.

For one thing, the double drought has played havoc with reputations. Among the thousands of springs and wells which failed in Ohio and Indiana were many hitherto believed by their owners to be beyond the danger of drying up. Yet dry as a bone they became, leaving their crestfallen proprietors the option of going thirsty and watching the staves of old oaken buckets warp and fall apart, or of hauling water from the nearest creek in which a shrunken stream was to be found. So called "water famines" prevailed in places supposed to be exempt from such visitations, often assuming a serious phase, as indeed, was inevitable in cases where people were forced to resort to unusual sources of supply, which furnished water of extremely doubtful purity.

Not long ago newspaper dispatches from Columbus made public a sorry story, which had been brought to the Ohio State Board of Health by a committee of the residents of a little coal-mining town. The wells upon which the town depended, so the accounts ran, had failed, and so, too, had the only stream near at hand. Everybody was out of water. The teachers in the school, unable to secure drinking water for their pupils, had bidden them provide for themselves, but few of the children had succeeded in getting anything to fill their improvised canteens. A neighboring reservoir, from which engines were supplied, was alleged to be polluted, and a cause of typhoid fever to those who, as a last resort, risked drinking water taken from it. There was a statement that one child had perished of thirst. Make all due allowances for exaggeration, and you will have left a sufficiently harrowing tale of suffering.

Wooded tracts, of which there are not so many as to make injury to any of them a matter to be disregarded, show traces of the two seasons' scanty rainfall. The damage, to be sure, is not always apparent to the observer of the sort classed as casual, who holds the easy belief that you can no more have woods without dead trees than enjoy watermelons without a remainder of rinds. There is an element of truth in this view, but it amounts merely to the proverbially dangerous half truth, which now and then threatens the infallibility of the old rule that the whole should have room for all its parts.

"The fact is," said R. H. Warder, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Parks, who has made a study of the forest question, "that in many places, notably in Central and Southern Ohio, and Indiana, many more trees are dying or dead than the average years adds to the arboreal mortality list. Hickories, beeches, and wild cherry trees have succumbed in unusual numbers, while some oaks have given up the struggle for existence. The losses of elms have been heavy, largely, to be sure, because of the ravages of a worm which fulfills a mission of pernicious activity by boring holes in the these fine trees, but also in part because of the drought. Even in the Cincinnati parks, where the utmost is done to preserve the trees, the same story is told. Our experience has been that the young trees stand the ordeal better than do those approaching maturity, but among our losses by the dry weather are some of the most promising of our young trees, including a number of very fine oaks and hackberries."

Such are a few of the evidences of the difference existing between a state of sufficient moisture and a state of too little. All things considered, crops have not done badly; at least not so badly as would seem probable from a survey of the figures of the Weather Bureau. Indeed, some of the fruit crops—apples and pears, for instance—were very heavy. For one thing, the trees were unusually free from insect pests; for another, what rains there were fell most opportunely. Yet nowhere was the rainfall sufficient, a circumstance which adds weight, as has been pointed out, to the newspapers' references to the beauties of irrigation. Fields artificially watered would have been a blessing to thousands of farmers in the valley in the last two years. The fact is recognized but so far, nobody has proposed a plan by which the thing might be done, were it to pass from the desirable to the necessary. Indeed, the problem would be one to make the solver white-headed, not in a night, of course, as sometimes comes to pass in perils and novels, but in the period between undertaking and accomplishing—a period likely to cover years of painstaking endeavor.

One newspaper, it may be remarked, has taken the trouble to show the ease with which agriculturists along the line of canals might water low-lying fields by means of small iron pipes driven through the banks of the big ditches. Such a plan, beautifully simple as it is, might be objected to as threatening the usefulness of the canals for the purposes for which they were designed; but with a good deal of truth, the counter-argument could be advanced that the community might thereby be no loser. For, in a good many cases, traffic by the artificial waterways has dwindled unpleasantly close to the vanishing point, while in other instances the choice seems to lie between deepening and widening the channel to the dimensions of a ship canal, or abandonment. Still, he would be rash who hoped to accomplish great or very comprehensive results were all the existing canals put at his disposal.

The every-day, non-scientific citizen of the United State would be loath to say that any eccentricity, variation, or change, temporary or permanent, was beyond the possibilities of the American climate. Yet the records of the Government weather service at Cincinnati show a surprising regularity in the averages as computed for twenty year periods. In other words, the rainfall for one such term of years is very nearly equal to that for any other term of the same length. Whence it may be inferred that the dry seasons of 1894 and 1895 will be offset, within a comparatively few years, by seasons in which the precipitation will handsomely exceed the normal. But as to 1896—will it be wet or dry? There is an old favorite problem suggested by the query. You are tossing a coin. Twice it has fallen head up. You toss again: Will it be heads or tails?

He who can answer one of these questions can be a true prophet as to the other.

Last chance for registration to-day and to-morrow! Places of registration open in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

PEEKSKILL D. OF R. HAVE A TEA

General President Guest of the Head of the Local Society.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Van Cortlandt Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of this city were honored by the President of the General Society and other officers and prominent guests at a tea this afternoon, given by Miss S. M. Westbrook, the President of the local association, in the Westbrook mansion, in Paulding Street.

The Van Cortlandt Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, was organized only a few weeks ago. The officers of it are: Regent—Miss S. M. Westbrook; Secretary—Miss C. D. Knox; Treasurer—Mrs. C. W. Clinton; Chaplain—The Rev. John Ritchie Smith. The membership is growing very fast, and the chapter bids fair in another year to be one of the strongest and largest of any in the State in a place of equal size.

Among those who took luncheon with Miss Westbrook at 1 o'clock to-day were Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, President of the General Society; Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham of New-York, Secretary General; Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton, Assistant Secretary; Miss Lucretia V. Steers, Treasurer General; Mrs. Charles W. Dayton of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Laurence E. Van Etten of the State Executive Committee, Mrs. John Rutherfurd Matthews and Miss Jane Cortlandt of Van Cortlandt Manor House, Miss Chrystie of Newburg, Miss Ingraham, Miss Eaton, and Miss Carville of New-York City; Mrs. Charles J. Gould and Miss Gould of Tarrytown, and others.

A reception was given to Mrs. Steers, and a large number of ladies of Peekskill met the President General. To them she explained the methods and work of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution. The decorations of the Westbrook mansion, particularly in the dining room, were very handsome.

A chapter of the Sons of the Revolution is soon to be organized here also. Among the prominent members of the general society living here are Dr. John Newel Tilden, formerly Principal of the Peekskill Military Academy, now of the Tilden Remedy Company; ex-Supervisor William Mabie of the manufacturing firm of Horton & Mable, and his venerable father, Hiram Mable; William B. Wildey, Vice President of Cortlandt Hook and Ladder Company, and George E. Briggs, President of the Board of Health.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. Elmer W. Clark, Fourteenth Infantry, fifteen days; Lieut. H. H. Ludlow, Third Artillery, twenty days; Capt. William H. Arthur, Assistant Surgeon, one month; Capt. W. P. Rogers, Seventeenth Infantry, five days' extension; Capt. Thomas Sharp, Seventeenth Infantry, three days' extension; Lieut. D. L. Tate, Third Cavalry, fifteen days; Lieut. Bard F. Schenck, Ninth Infantry, twenty-three days' extension; Lieut. F. W. Coe, First Artillery, four days' extension; Lieut. Col. Henry Gurnell, First Cavalry, one month; Lieut. L. Niles, Second Artillery, two months; Capt. Isaac W. Littell, Assistant Quartermaster, seven days' extension; Lieut. James B. Hughes, Tenth Cavalry, seven days; Major James C. Post, Engineer Corps, two months; Major Charles B. Byrne, Surgeon, three months' extension.

—Court-Martial at Fort Allen, Vt. Detail: Major Louis S. Tesson, Medical Department; Capts. Francis H. Hardie and Henry L. Ripley, Third Cavalry; Lieuts. Joseph T. Dickman, John W. Heard, John P. Ryan, and Frank M. Caldwell, Third Cavalry, and Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews, Third Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at St. Francis Barracks, Fla. Detail: Major Daniel G. Caldwell, Medical Department; Capts. James O'Hara and Sedgwick Pratt, Third Artillery; Lieuts. Charles G. Woodward, Charles T. Menohe, and Edward P. Stern, Third Artillery, and Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, Third Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Lieut. Harry E. Smith, First Artillery, has been detailed as an additional member of the court-martial at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor.

—Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, Seventeenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as a member of the court-martial at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor.

—Capts. Sumner H. Lincoln and John F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry, will report at Fort Riley, Kan., as witnesses to the court-martial appointed at that post.

—Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Department of the Missouri, and Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Fourth Artillery, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and Forts Reno and Sill, Oklahoma, on inspection duty.

—Capt. George R. Cecil and Lieuts. Frank D. Ely, Thirteenth Infantry, and Hugh D. Wise, Ninth Infantry, have been detailed as members of the court-martial at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor.

—Lieut. Samuel Reber, Chief Signal Officer, Department of Texas, will proceed to Forts McIntosh and Brown, Texas, to examine the military telegraph line between those posts.

—Capt. Ogden Rafferty, Assistant Surgeon, relieved from Benicia Barracks, Cal., will report to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty, relieving Major Clarence Ewen, Surgeon; Major Ewen will report at San Francisco, Cal., to the Army Retiring Board for examination.

—Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Frankfort Arsenal, Pennsylvania, to inspect smokeless powder.

Navy.

—Lieut. W. L. Howard has been ordered to the Boston.

—Lieut. J. J. Hunker has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard Nov. 1, and ordered to the San Francisco by steamer of Nov. 2.

—Lieut. J. L. Jayne has been detached from the Bureau of Equipment and ordered to the Lancaster.

—Lieut. Joseph Beale has been detached from the Lancaster, and his resignation is accepted from Oct. 28.

—Chief Engineer P. A. Rearick has been detached from the Franklin, and ordered to Cramps' shipyard in connection with the Indiana.

—Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge, the new Commander in Chief of the European station, has selected Lieut. J. J. Hunker as his Flag Lieutenant. Lieut. Hunker has been detached from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and will sail from New-York for Marseilles with Admiral Selfridge Nov. 2.

CATACOMB SCHOOLROOMS

Buried Places of Learning Cause Diseases in New-Rochelle.

DIPHTHERIA AND MALARIA PREVALENT

Local Boards' Quarrel Taken Up by State Board of Health, Whose Members Will Have the Law Enforced.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Many cases of diphtheria, malaria, and kindred diseases have been, within the last few weeks, active in New-Rochelle, and there have been fears of an outbreak of typhoid fever. During the same space of time there has been a war between the Board of Health of the village and the Board of Education.

The Health Board issued orders which the Board of School Trustees refused to obey and the Health Board is not now backward in placing the blame of the existence of the many cases of illness at the door of the School Board. The Board of Health appeared to be getting the worst of the battle until to-day, when the State Board of Health came to the aid of the local board, and the scales were turned.

Since the advent of the present Board of Health in New-Rochelle, there has been something of a "shake-up" in the administration of the sanitary affairs of the village. The present board is a new one, elected by the Board of Aldermen not long ago, and during the short time it has been in organized existance it has shaken up a great many things. From the manner in which the Health Boards had been working it would appear that for years the laws and regulations of the State relative to health matters have been completely ignored.

No longer ago than last Monday one of the most prominent physicians of the village found himself subjected to a fine of $25 for failing to register a proper birth certificate with the Registrar of Vital Statistics. This enforcement of the law shocked the staid old residents, and many thought the board would not last long, and that it would be defeated in the fight it was having with the Board of Education. The shock over the thing of the doctor was nothing compared with that caused by the victory scored to-day.

Soon after the new board became the authoritative body of the village, Health Officer Dalrymple's attention was attracted to the many cases of malaria and malarial fever existing in the village. He started to ascertain the cause. The victims were, in most cases, children. This led him to the schools, where he found a condition of things which sent him in haste to inform the Board of Health. The schools are in most instances overcrowded, and to relieve the classrooms the Board of Education had fitted up in some of the schools classrooms in the basements. In every instance where this had been the case, the improvised rooms were under the surface of the earth, poorly lighted, and damp.

The Board of Health issued a peremptory order to the educators to cease using any room as a classroom which was not above the ground. This action was taken on the report of the health officer, who stated that the wooden floors of the underground classrooms had been laid directly upon the concrete floors of the cellars, and that the concrete floors were found, upon examination, to be in some instances soaked through with water, and the dampness had been transmitted to the wooden floor, so that throughout the school day the children rested their feet on wet boards. The air was also never dry, as it should be.

The order was ignored by the Board of Education. It was claimed that the action of the Health Board was the result of malice because of the political differences existing between the two boards. The order was repeated and again ignored, although it was couched in positive terms. The local board then called on the State board to aid it in carrying out its orders. An inspector from the State board visited New-Rochelle a few days ago and made an investigation. It appears neither board knew the inspector was in town, and none knew what action was to be taken until the decree of the State board arrived, ordering, in most positive terms, that the rooms originally condemned by the local Board of Health be vacated.

One death is openly attributed to the use of the underground classrooms. Douglass Hobart Morgan, five years old, son of Alderman C. Hobart Morgan, died Wednesday of diphtheria. He had been ill but a few days. There are many other cases, mostly young children, under treatment.

Alderman Morgan's son attended one of the underground classrooms. Yesterday Mr. Morgan said he had no hesitancy in saying that he believed his boy contracted the disease through the poor condition of the classroom in which he was.

Miss Goodale, one of the teachers assigned to duty in the underground classrooms, complained a few weeks ago to the Board of Education that she could not stand the dampness and the unsanitary condition of the room in which she was teaching. She was promised another room, but, after waiting two weeks to be changed, she sent a formal resignation of her position to the board and refused to teach longer.

Many parents had withdrawn their children from the schools prior to the order of the State Board of Health. The State Board of Health recommends the new schoolhouses to relieve the overcrowding in the existing ones.

All intending voters who have not registered should do so to-day or to-morrow. Hours in this city from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. In Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

WHAT IS NEGLIGENCE IN JERSEY?

A Judge Refuses to Charge on It, and the Verdict Is $5,000.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 24.—A trolley wire of the North Hudson Railway Company in West Hoboken broke and fell into the street last June. John Felck, who lived near the scene of the accident, and who was on his way home, was struck by the wire and severely injured.

He brought suit against the company for $10,000. The defense was contributory negligence, the company claiming that, as there was an arc light near by, Mr. Felck should have seen the broken wire and avoided it.

As the New-Jersey courts have not decided what constitutes negligence in the matter of broken wires that fall into the street, either as regards the responsibility of the company or the person injured, Judge Lippincott refused to charge on that point. The jury gave to Mr. Felck a verdict for $5,000.

Odd Fellows' Anniversary.

COLLEGE POINT, Oct. 24.—Marvin Lodge, No. 252, I. O. O. F., to-day celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence. A concert was given in the afternoon, and speeches were made by Grand Master Alfred T. Guthrie of New-York, Past District Deputy Grand Master George Pople of Flushing, who was the first Odd Fellow in the State to be honored with a jewel for fifty years' continuous service of Odd Fellowship; Frank Trautman of Charter Oak Lodge, and Past Grand Master Oscar Weill of Marvin Lodge, College Point. A banquet and dance ended the festivities.

Among those present were Grand Master Alfred E. Guthrie, Grand Treasurer Charles A. Weir, New-York; District Deputy Grand Master T. A. Snedecker, Long Island City; Joseph Dykes, F. M. Barth, New-York; Frank Clair, College Point; John J. Gleason, Grand Secretary John A. Deubert, Past District Deputy; Grand Master Frank Wantman, and Deputy Grand Master F. A. Pesva.

Two Years Under Indictment.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 24.—When Christopher P. Smith was Superintendent of Police he ordered the discharge, without investigation, of two men who had been arrested on suspicion that they were dealers in "green goods."

For this he was indicted in December, 1893, but the case was never tried for lack of evidence. Prosecutor Winfield to-day told Judge Lippincott that he could not secure any evidence, and a nolle prosequi was ordered.

A Yonkers Pastor Released.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Presbytery of Westchester to-day dissolved the pastoral relations of the Rev. Dr. John Reid with the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers, where he had been for the last sixteen years. Dr. Reid stated that he had received a call to the pastorate of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church of Detroit. He will take his new charge Oct. 31.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Assist with washing or do plain sewing; competent; two and a half years' best city reference; city or country. 319 East 30th St., between 1st and 2d Avs.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Scotch girl as chambermaid and seamstress in private family; good reference. Call, between 1 and 4, at 211 East 83d St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av., between 75th and 76th Sts., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, from 10 until 12 A. M., Friday, Marie, 155 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German-American girl as chambermaid; also willing to wait on lady; first-class city references. E. R., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; willing to learn. 301 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent Swedish girl as chambermaid and to take care of children; no objection to country. 237 East 26th St., care Mrs. Anderson.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires position for competent Swedish woman in a small family; city or country. Friday or Saturday, 11 to 1, 32 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; six years' city reference. 174 West 65th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for light chamberwork and sewing; expects moderate wages. Inquire at 16 East 75th St., between 10 A. M. and 12.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as chambermaid and seamstress or waiting on grown children; good reference; city or country. G. H., 45 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Or would assist with grown children. Can be seen Thursday or Friday, at present employer's, 49 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good city references. Dolan, 1,699 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; would assist with washing or any work required, can supply seven years' city reference. 319 East 85th St., Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires position for competent Swedish woman in small family; city or country. Call, Thursday and Friday, 11 to 1, 32 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to wait on lady or do plain sewing; highly recommended by present employer. 15 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid, or will do chamberwork and waiting, in a small American family; best city reference. Friday, 225 West 53d St., care Mrs. Small.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Leaving on account of family traveling; first-class city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 6 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family, or can go as parlormaid; has excellent references. S. D., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; assist with other work; best city references. 884 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid; would do plain sewing; over two years' best reference from late employer. 343 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl; or as maid to lady; good, long city reference. L. S., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and parlormaid; good city reference. 320 East 58th St.; ring Kirwan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person; do sewing; city reference; no objection to the country. B. B., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; city reference. M. K., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 465 Columbus Av., dressmaker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family; three years' city reference. N. C. D., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. H. O. C., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and DO SEWING.—In nice family; or assist waiting; ten years' best city reference. R. McC., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; city reference. A. G., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; good city reference. Mrs. Monaghan, 347 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; willing to assist in washing; no objection to private boarding house; city reference. 266 West 71st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last place. 228 West 126th St.; Lockley's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a young person; first-class; English; references. Griffiths, 102 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; six years' reference. C. Z., 152 6th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a woman over thirty as useful companion to elderly or invalid lady or nurse to growing children. M. A., 162 East 23d St.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady of refinement as compan on and amanuensis to lady; will travel. M., Box 170 Times.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—By two girls together; one as cook; the other as chambermaid or waitress; two years' city references. Call, Thursday, 836 5th Av., between 50th and 51st Sts.; ring O'Brien's bell.

COOK.—By competent girl as good cook; understands housekeeping thoroughly; also marketing; four years' best city reference; no mail. Call, from 10 to 4 o'clock, 115 West 16th St., rear cottage.

COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls; one good cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; in small private family; city references; last employer can be seen. M. S., 387 8th Av.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all branches; good baker; city or country; three years' best reference from last employer; city reference. 227 East 29th St.; ring once.

COOK.—By a first-class North of Ireland woman in private family; understands soups, fish, sauces, meats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts; first-class baker; reference from last employer. C., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in American family; understands German-American cooking; best references. 1,169 2d Av., first floor.

COOK.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, at 10 West 19th St., between the hours of 10 and 3.

COOK.—By competent woman; good cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. S. K., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; excellent city references. G. B., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, game, and desserts; good baker; city reference. Call, for two days, at 709 3d Av.

COOK.—By an experienced woman; understands all branches of cooking; in first-class private family; city or country; best city reference. M. B., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman; excellent cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. C. C., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; full charge if required; good city reference. 375 West 48th St., Barrett's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; long experience; wages, $35; with kitchenmaid. W. J., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By good plain cook; good city references. Two days, M. S., 914 6th Av., third floor. Mrs. Rodgers.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By first-class plain cook; small private family; four years' reference from last employer. 161 West Boulevard.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; willing to do plain washing; personal city reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 1.

COOK.—By a professional cook, (German;) good caterer; capable to take full charge; best reference. Please state wages, T. K., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; willing to do coarse washing; good reference. 547 East 136th St.

COOK.—By an experienced German girl as first-class cook; best city references; no cards. 238 East 86th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, recently landed from Paris; first-class references. G. M., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK and WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable woman; good personal reference. 334 West 17th St.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in a private family; city reference. 1,442 2d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, and desserts; best city reference. 338 East 66th St.

COOK.—In a private family, with or without kitchenmaid; personal city reference. 805 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook; has been kitchenmaid in first-class families; personal reference. A. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Competent; skilled in French and American cooking; city or country; best city references. 335 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; excellent baker. Call at last employer's, 10 to 1, 13 East 54th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 47 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook in a private family; good baker; seven years' best city reference. 1,704 2d Av.; ring Schiffer's bell.

COOK.—By a good, plain cook in a private family; best city reference. 113 East 45th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady would like to get a place for her first-class German laundress two days in a week. M. M., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—At home or by day; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, or make into capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Good fitter; alterations, mending; thorough seamstress; references; $1.25 per day. Mrs. Stamm, 79 Greenwich Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; goes out by the day; latest styles; moderate. 874 6th Av., first bell.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young lady as nursery governess to growing children, or as lady's maid; can sew neatly. 173 7th Av., near 20th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—German; wishes to travel; speaks English and French; best references. J., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a Swiss lady of refinement and education; desires morning engagements as visiting governess; French, German, English branches, music; very successful teacher; highest references. S. B., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By well-educated German woman as housekeeper in private house or hotel; understands fine needlework, fine cooking and perfect housekeepin or would act as nurse to invalid lady. 155 East 29th St.

HOUSEKEEPER IN LARGE WEALTHY FAMily wishes a change to less care and a quiet cultured home, (country preferred;) is a thorough lady; fine housekeeper, trained nurse; efficient secretary. B. B., 152 6th Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—A Swedish girl, lately landed, to do general housework. H. B., care of Bergman, 342 East 13th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young German girl as kitchenmaid in private family. 288 East 56th St.; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Accustomed to traveling; speaks several languages; good packer and hairdresser; with a family going to the South of Europe; can be seen and personal references obtained at present employer's. 31 West 19th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; understands hairdressing, dressmaking, packing; also a good courier; would like to travel with family this Winter; best city references. Marie, 203 West 41st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. B. C., 141 East 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, and seamstress; good city reference. T. S., Advertisement Office, 554 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young girl; speaks perfect German and French, as lady's maid or maid to growing children; very good dressmaker. Mrs. Cloos, 193 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S or CHILDREN'S MAID.—Competent; by educated middle-aged French Swiss Protestant; three languages; would travel; best city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

MAID.—By refined Swiss French girl as maid for grown-up children; understands sewing and mending; good city references. H., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as competent laundress; assist in chamberwork; willing and obliging; best city references. Two days, 416 West 41st St.; Kehoe's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references from first families of city. M. N., 234 East 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; best personal city reference. 134 West 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young American woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references from first families of city. M. W., 234 East 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city references. L. B., 108 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; understands her business in all its branches; city reference. Call, for two days, at 20 West 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, and assistant in chamberwork; good city reference. L. E., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; best city reference. N., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress; work by day or at home. 258 West 41st St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, with several years' experience and excellent city references. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as competent laundress; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 136 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; wages, from $22 to $25; best city reference. R. M., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman in private family; has first-class reference. 163 Amsterdam Av.; ring janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; would do washing at her home. 338 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; best city reference. 455 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Protestant; infant's nurse; competent, trustworthy; to take entire charge of infant bringing up on bottle; city references. Martha Stockman, Box 360 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Swiss Protestant as nurse for one child, and would do light chamberwork; country preferred. Mrs. Metzcher, 255 West 20th St.; ring left bell three times.

NURSE.—By a young girl, just arrived from France, to take care of children and sew and make herself generally useful. Present employer's, 112 East 16th St.

NURSE.—By neat young woman to take entire charge of young baby; over six years in last place; wages, $18; city or country. T. B., 110 West 14th St.

NURSE.—Experienced in sickness; would take care of invalid lady or gentleman; kind and trustworthy; doctors' reference. 773 9th Av., Masterson's bell.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av., fourth bell.

NURSE.—By excellent, experienced nurse; infant on bottle especially; willing and obliging; good seamstress; six years' personal reference. L., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young German girl, only one year in this country, well educated, to take care of children and do sewing. R. S., 1,242 Broadway.

TRAINED NURSE.—By trained nurse, who also understands stenography and typewriting, as office nurse with one or two physicians; willing to divide up her time; owns machine; best references. Experience, 147 Henry St., Brooklyn.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Can be seen at present employer's, 5 East 44th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by day or takes work home; does all

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Fairly Active and Prices Steadier.

TRADING CHIEFLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Quiet —Cotton Active—Coffee Lower.

There was an improved feeling in grain, although the speculation was chiefly confined to the local trade. Receipts were lighter in the Northwest and crop reports of Winter wheat were rather bullish, while foreign news was better and prices made a gain of ⅝@¾c on wheat and ¼@⅜c on corn. Provisions were also doing better, but lacked animation. Cotton was active and very unsettled, but closed steady. Coffee was irregular and lower, with free offerings.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	70¾	@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24	@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39	@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20	@	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40	@	3.50
Cotton, middling uplands	8½	@	20
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17	@	20
Pork, mess	9.75	@	10.25
Lard, Western steam		@	5.95
Beef, family	9.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½	@	23
Sugar, granulated	4¾	@	..
Coffee, Rio No. 7	15¾	@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾	@	10¾
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00	@	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	11.80	@	11.90
Lead	3.35	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened quiet at ⅛@¼c advance, with local shorts covering; gained ⅜@⅝c on bad crop reports, lighter receipts Northwest, and firm cables, with an increased trade later in the day, chiefly local scalping, and the close steady at ⅝@¾c advance. Spot was active and firmer. Sales, 320,000 bushels, including 216,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 1@1⅛c over December, free on board, afloat, next week; 24,000 bushels No. 2 red on private terms, and 80,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms. ...Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern (New-York inspection) at ¾c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 3c over December; No. 1 Northern (Duluth inspection) at ⅞@1c over December. ...Clearances hence, 16,400 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 35,005 bushels; receipts, 199,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 253,665 bushels; in the interior, 1,115,154 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ¼@⅜c on the scarcity of cash corn, good export demand, and following the West, with trading moderate and the close firm. ...Spot was firmer and scarce, with demand good. Sales, 31,000 bushels, including 9,000 bushels No. 2 at 40c free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels do on private terms, and 7,000 bushels yellow at 39c, elevator. ...Receipts, 109,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 184,502 bushels; in the interior, 207,088 bushels. ...Clearances hence, 71,749 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 147,738 bushels.

OATS—Contracts followed wheat and corn and closed firm at ⅛@⅜c advance, with a moderate local trade. ...Spot were firmer and only moderately active. Sales, 94,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25¼c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 23⅞c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26c; No. 3, 25¼c; No. 2 mixed, 24c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¾c for 1,000 bushels; rejected white, 22½c; No. 2 Chicago, 25c; track mixed, 24@25¼c; track white, 24@29c for 88,000 bushels. ...Receipts, 64,800 bushels; exports, 31,044 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October			66¾
December	3,790,000	67 3-16@67⅞	67¾
February			70
May	1,325,000	70⅝@71	70⅞
Total	5,115,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	90,000	38½@38¾	38¾
November	135,000	37⅝@38 3-16	38⅛
December	180,000	35 13-16@36 1-16	36
May	90,000	35⅞@..	35⅞
Total	495,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	25,000	24 @..	24
November		.. @..	23¾
December	50,000	24 @..	24
May	20,000	25¾@25⅞	25¾
Total—			
October	5,000	25 @..	25
December		.. @..	25
Total	100,000		

FLOUR—Demand was more pronounced, and prices ruled very steady. Sales, 22,400 bbls, including City Mills, 5,150 bbls patents, 3,250 bbls clears, and 300 bbls extra, at quotations; 3,300 bbls Spring patents at $3.70@$3.80, 2,800 bbls bakers' extra at $3.05, 450 bbls Winter clears at $3.25, 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.85, 6,000 bbls straights at $3.40@$3.50, and 1,000 bbls Wisconsin patents at $3.35. ...Arrivals, 8,804 bbls and 11,423 sacks; exports, 5,860 bbls and 5,825 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 23,932 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@ ..
Supers	2.50@2.75
No. 2	2.85@ 2.95
No. 1	3.00@ 3.15
Clears	3.00@ 3.10
Straights	3.45@ 3.50
White wheat straights	3.35@ 3.60
Patents	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.70@ 3.80
City patents	3.70@ 4.45
City clears	4.00@ 4.10
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	2.10@2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	.. @ 2.50
No. 1	2.60@ 2.75	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.65@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—Moderate demand at steady prices; sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.90; fancy, $3.05.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and easy at $1.60@$1.65 per 100 lb. ...Buckwheat quoted at 43c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 56@63c, two-rowed State at 70c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Fairly active at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.55; cut, $3.30@$3.90; ground, $3@$3.10; including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90@$2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, nominally for No. 2.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firm and in fair demand. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@2.60; white do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; hoops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—Fairly active at steady prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 75@80c; sharps, 95@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oil meal, $29 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover there was slow demand. Nothing but nominal prices for future deliveries. Fair grades quoted at $6@$6.75, and high grades at $7@$7.50 per 100 lb. For timothy there was a light jobbing business; fair grades quoted at $3.75@$4, and high grades at $4.25@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were light quantities of prime new yellow, in all 250 bbls, taken at 28½c, and to satisfy a few special export orders, which were attracted by the desirable grade of these first offerings. The general export interest was as dull as at any time latterly. There were offers to sell prime new yellow, to arrive, at 28c, while old yellow was held at 28c for prime. Butter grade was in steady demand at 31@31½c for moderate quantities. New crude, in barrels, here, at 24@25c, and white at 32c. The mills are trying hard to get bids for their crude oil at prices to let them out whole on the cost of seed, but find the markets East and West declining to make bids other than upon a low basis, and not above 19c for bulk lots; it was reported that in instances Texas mills had offered to sell crude in bulk to the West at 19c, and yellow in bulk at 21c, mill prices. The Mississippi Valley had a sample of new crude here yesterday which was of attractive quality. PALM OIL was at firm prices; Lagos at 5¼@5¾c; prime red at 4¾@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair inquiry; American at 44c, boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; 52c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 24.—Oil opened and closed, $1.24; highest and closed, $1.25, here and at Oil City. Standard Oil Company's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market made a further slight advance—2½c on pork, 2½@5 points on lard, and 2½ points on bacon—and closed firm, without much speculation, but a little export demand for lard and as well from firmer hogs, with their lighter supplies at Western marketable points. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for today as 27,000 head. The week's hog packing was 320,000 head; same time last year, 300,000 head.

LARD—Made a slight advance at the West, and closed firm where there was some improvement in the export business, while receipts of hogs had fallen off, October there was at 5.55@5.62c last, closing at 5.55c; January, 5.70@5.72½c; May, 5.87½@5.90c. Here there was a little better trading in cash, with 250 tcs late the day before sold at 5.90c, 250 tcs at 5.90c for second-hand pks, and rumored 250 tcs at 5.95c, closing at 5.95c; City steam was higher; sales of 150 tcs at 5.60@5.65c. Options, no sales; October closed at 5.95c, nominal; refined was slow; Continent quoted at 6.35c, and South American at 6.70c, compound at 4½@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—There was a moderate stir to export demand, and 300 bbls mess sold. At the West there was firmness at an advance of 2½c, with October closing at $8.15, nominal; December sold at $8.22½@$8.27½, closing at $8.25, nominal; January at $9.20@$9.27½, closing at $9.25, asked; May at $9.55, asked. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10.25; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—Was slightly higher and firm, with the falling off in receipts of hogs; trading was slack. At the West, short ribs for October were, at the close, at 4.67½c, nominal; November was at 4.57½@4.65c, asked, closing at 4.60c, nominal; January at 4.87½@4.70c, closing at 4.67½c; May at 4.87½@4.90c, closing at 4.87½c, bid.

CUTMEATS—There was very slack trading here and easy prices, while at the West the disposition was to ask ¼c advance. Sale here of 10 bxs clear bellies, reported at 6¾c; city-pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6½c; 10-lb average, 6¾@6¾c; pickled hams at 8¾@9c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, 7⅝@7½c for 14 lb, 7½c for 16 lb; pickled hams at 8½c for 16 lb.

BEEF—Was under moderate attention and ruled at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were without more than light demands, while ruling easy in price. Quoted at $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices; receipts at the West, 56,463 head; same time last year, 64,958 head. Chicago—Receipts, 31,000 head; active; prices strong to 5c higher; $3.35@$3.90; left over, 5,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; active; $3.65@$3.95. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; firm; $3.50@$3.70. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; strong to 5c higher; $3.30@$3.65. Milwaukee—Receipts, 3,897 head; $3.40@$3.80. Pittsburg—Fairly active; $3.90@$4.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,562 head, higher; $3.20@$3.85. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,564 head; active; strong; $3.25@$4. Quotations here were 5¼c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¼c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb, and 5¾@6c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was an easy and dull market, with city, in hogsheads, offered at 3¾c, and 4¼c bid. There was an out-of-town lot, in hogsheads, on offer at 4½c. For country made, packages free, demands were moderate, with sales of 50,000 lb, in lots, at 4⅛@4½c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was absence of business, with the local consumers supplied and the West on a relatively easier basis; 6c was a nominal price here. For lard stearine there was a slow and nominal market at about 6¾c for Western.

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active and very irregular. Opening barely steady at 6@12 points advance with Liverpool's late rally, and gaining 7@8 points on buying orders, only to react with New-Orleans and losing 13@16 points. Late in the day there was an increase in buying orders from outsiders and shorts covered freely, placing prices about 1 point over Wednesday. Spot was steady at 8c; decline. Sales, 860 bales to spinners.

Middling gulf	8¾
Middling uplands	8½

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	1¼c on
Low middling	7-16c on
Strict good ordinary	13-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅝c on
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling, stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
October	8.18@8.20	..	first	200
November	8.18@8.19	8.29	8.16	5,200
December	8.26@8.27	8.41	8.21	22,700
January	8.32@8.33	8.47	8.27	173,600
February	8.37@8.38	8.51	8.34	3,500
March	8.42@8.43	8.57	8.37	214,000
April	8.47@8.48	8.62	8.44	6,300
May	8.53@8.54	8.66	8.50	6,800
June	8.58@8.59	8.71	8.55	4,200
July	8.63@8.65	..	..	..
Total				436,500

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	8547	17885	5831	18085	8062	..
N. Orleans	14690	21113	28808	13654	12972	..
Mobile	2353	2406	1043	2195	1484	..
Savannah	7576	7416	9992	7760	7404	..
Charleston	3396	2382	1414	1714	1525	..
Wilmington	2911	3576	1034	952	362	..
Norfolk	1981	3714	4055	2446	3198	..
New York	..	2844	..	..	536	..
Boston	789	924	1775	894	1027	..
Phila.	221	..	268	268	249	..
West Point	1307	1722	1656	2354	1831	..
Total	44111	64073	56866	50522	38650	..
This day last week	44576	59368	51445	37245	36445	34508
This day last year	53411	86894	72531	53918	61713	50026

COFFEE.

Contracts were unsettled and fairly active, with October declining 25@85 points through free deliveries, and other months unchanged to 10 points down on increased offerings. Havre was unchanged to ¼f up, and Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig down. ...Spot Rio was dull and easier; No. 7 quoted at 15¾c. Sales of 500 bags Maracaibo and 300 bags Savanilla on private terms. ...Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 1,000 bags at 13.95c; total, 1,000 bags. Between 11 and 12 o'clock—October, 250 bags at 15.05c; November, 250 bags at 14.95c, 1,750 bags at 14.90c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.80c, 2,000 bags at 14.75c, 1,500 bags at 14.70c; January, 250 bags at 14.55c; March, 750 bags at 14.35c, 1,000 bags at 14.40c, 250 bags at 14.35c, 1,500 bags at 14.30c; May, 1,000 bags at 13.90c, 750 bags at 13.85c; total, 12,250 bags; total for day, 13,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.50@14.60	11.90@11.35
February	14.35@14.45	11.15@11.20
March	14.25@14.30	11.05@11.15
April	13.95@14.05	10.95@11.05
May	13.80@13.90	10.80@10.85
June	13.65@13.75	.....@10.80
July	13.50@13.60	.....@10.75
August	13.40@13.50	.....@10.70
September	13.25@13.40	.....@..
October	14.90@15.05	13.35@13.45
November	14.85@14.90	12.50@12.55
December	14.70@14.75	11.80@11.85

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	234,477
Arrivals—S. S. Hevelius, Rio	22,969
S. S. Hevelius, Bahia	3,700— 26,669
S. S. Euclid, Santos	13,818
S. S. Euclid, Victoria	6,981— 20,799
S. S. Carib Prince, Rio	15,169
S. S. Carib Prince, Santos	14,450— 29,619
Total	311,564
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	6,385
Total stock in New-York to-day	305,229
Total stock in Baltimore	32,157
Deliveries yesterday	1,966— 30,161
Total stock in New-Orleans	49,432
Deliveries yesterday	863— 48,570
	78,731
Total stock in United States	383,960
Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 23	78,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 23	15,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 23	58,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 19	13,000
	164,000
Total	547,960
Same time 1894	472,896

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	15¾

Difference between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6	1.60 above No. 7
No. 2	2.80 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 10	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5	1.35 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 10	2.87½ below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7		

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28	@31	
Java, Malang	21	@22	
Padang, int'r	27	@27½	
Macassar			
Timor	23	@24	
Palo	21½	@22½	
Maracaibo			
Trujillo	17	@18	
Bucono	17½	@18	
Tovar	17¾	@18	
Merida	18	@20	
Cucuta ord'y	17¾	@18	
Do, f'r to g'd	18¼	@18¾	
Do, p'r to c'e	19	@19½	
Central America—			
Costa Rica	16¼	@20	
San Salvador	17¾	@18½	
Do, washed	19	@20	
La Guayra—			
Cora	16½	@17½	
Caracas	18	@18½	
Do, washed	19	@21	
Porto Cabello	17	@18	
Do, washed	19	@20½	
Ocana	17¾	@18¾	
Bucara'ga	18	@20½	
Do, washed	20	@21½	
Bogota	20	@22	
Mexican—			
Cordova, g'n	18	@18½	
Do, white	18¾	@19½	
Oaxaca	19	@21	
Guatemala and			
Coban	19	@22	
Mocha	24½	@25	

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fine grades scarce, and demand good at firm prices.

N. Orleans, centrifugal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@18	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Demand has been moderate, with offerings only fair, and values firm.

Domestic—		Japan	3⅝@3¾
Ordinary	3 @3¼	Java, in bond	2 @2¼
Good	4¼@4¼	Java	3¼@3½
Prime	4⅝@4⅞	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¼@5⅜	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Fair	3⅝@4		
Head	5¼@6		

SUGAR—The raw market was again neglected, with prices unchanged. ...Refined steady and dull.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3½@..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	3⅜@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3½@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 5-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

Dominos	5⅝
Cutloaf	5⅝
Crushed	5⅝
Powdered	5
Coarse powdered	5
Granulated	4¾
Fine granulated	4¾
Coarse granulated	4¾
Extra fine granulated	4⅞
Confectioners' granulated	5
Cubes	5
XXXX powdered	5¼
Mold A	4¾
Diamond	4¾
Confectioners' A	4½
(1) Columbia A	4½
(2) Windsor A	4½
(3) Ridgewood A	4½
(4) Phoenix A	4 7-16
(5) Empire A	4 5-16
No. 6	4⅜
No. 7	4 3-16
No. 8	4⅛
No. 9	4 1-16
No. 10	4
No. 11	3 15-16
No. 12	3⅞
No. 13	3 13-16
No. 14	3⅝

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Jobbing trade for domestic marrow, pea and medium, was fair, and prices held steady. Increasing receipts are giving us more stock to trade on, but there has been an enlargement of the demand. Red kidney have dropped about 5c under a comparatively small export outlet and accumulating stock; yellow eye dull and weaker; California lima steady at the moment; green peas unchanged. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bush, $1.70; do, pea, $1.50; do, medium, $1.55; do, white kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, red kidney, $1.45; do, turtle soup, $1.75; do, yellow eye, $1.65@$1.70; do, lima, California, $2.25; do, foreign, medium, new, $1.40; do, foreign medium, old, $1.15@$1.25; do, foreign pea, old, $1.20@$1.30; green peas, bbls, 90c; do, bags, 85c; do, Scotch, 82½c@85c.

BUTTER—Fancy continues about steady though quiet, and 28c is only obtained for strictly fine goods. Trading is largely in June stock, and the best grades are firm; export buying is more moderate.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22½@23
Creamery, Western, extras	@23
Creamery, Western, firsts	20 @21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	16 @18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @15
Creamery, Western, June, extras	@21
Creamery, Western, June, sec. to firsts	15 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	@21
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	18 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	15 @16
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, thirds	12 @14
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	16 @17
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @14
State dairy, firkins, fancy	19 @20
State dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16 @18
Western imitation creamery, firsts	15 @17
Western imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Western dairy, thirds to firsts	10 @15
Western factory, firkins, June, extras	13½@..
Western factory, firkins, June, seconds to firsts	11¼@13
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	14 @..
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	13 @..
Western factory, firkins, fresh	11¼@13¼
Western factory, firkins, fresh	10½@11½
Western factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	12 @..
Western factory, tubs, fresh, seconds	11 @..
Western factory, tubs, fresh, thirds	9 @10½
Western dairy and factory, old	8½@11

CHEESE—Full cream in fair demand, and firm, some few sales bringing a fraction more than quoted. Part skims quiet and firm.

State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy	9¾@..
State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy	9¾@..
State, full cream, large, choice	9½@..
State, full cream, large, good to prime	8¾@ 9¼
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	7 @ 8
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	10¾@10⅞
State, full cream, small size, white, fancy	10¾@10¾
State, full cream, small, good to choice	9¼@10½
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	7½@ 9
State, part skims, small, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skims, large, choice	6 @ 6¾
State, part skims, large, good to prime	4¾@ 5¼
State, part skims, common to fair	3½@ 4½
State, full skims	2½@ 3

EGGS—Fancy is about steady and attracts most of the very moderate demand, while other qualities are freely offered.

State, country marks, per dozen	20½@ 21
Pennsylvania, country marks	20 @ 21
Western, fresh gathered, fancy	19½@ 20
Western, fresh gathered, fair to good	18 @ 19
Refrigerator, fresh, prime to fancy	16 @ 17
Refrigerator, defective, per case	$3.00 @$4.25
Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.30 @ 4.00
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.45
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.75
Western culls, ungraded	2.00 @ 3.50
Limed, Western, good to prime	16 @ 16½

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples more plenty and tending in buyers' favor on most kinds. Pears irregular as to quality and value; fair demand for fancy goods, but common qualities dull. Quinces still scarce and firm. Peaches quiet. Table grapes steady for best qualities, but defective lots drag. Wine grapes in fair demand. Cranberries steady. We quote: Apples, Jonathan, per bbl, $2@$3; do, Snow, $2.50@$3.75; do, Winesap and fancy, Virginia, red, $2@$3; do, King, $2@$2.50; do, Fall varieties, $2@$2.25; do, Baldwin and Greening, $1.25@$1.75; do, inferior, 75c@$1. Pears, Bartlett and Seckel, per bbl, $3@$5; do, Beurre Bosc, $3@$4.50; do, Beurre Clairgeau, $2.50@$3.50; do, Lawrence, $2@$2.50; do, Keiffer, $1.50@$2.25; do, common kinds, $1@$2; Peaches, boxes, as to kind and quality, $1@$2.50. Quinces, $3@$6. Peaches, Jersey, per basket, 30@75c; do, Maryland, per crate, 50c@$1. Grapes, State, Concord, small basket, 10@11c; do, large, 18@19c; do, Catawba, 9@11c; do, Delaware, 18@20c; do, up-river, gift crates, Concord, 50@70c; wine grapes, in bulk, per lb, 1@2c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, large varieties, $7@$8 per bbl; do, usual kinds, $6@$7; do, Jersey, per crate, $1.75@$2.10. DRIED—Exporters are inquiring for prime evaporated apples, and the market is rather firm at 3¼c, with bids of 5½c for prime, wood dried. Choice and fancy grades job at full late prices. Inferior qualities not much wanted. Sun-dried sliced apples quiet, but held about steady. Some considerable movement in quarters at 3@3¾c, but lower sorts are dull. Chops steady. Peaches slow. Raspberries in small supply and firm. Cherries also firm. Other small fruits moving slowly. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¼@6½c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@5½c; do, common to fair, 4@5c; do, sun dried, Southern, sliced, 2@4c; do, Southern, quarters, 2¼@3c; do, Western, 3@3¾c; do, State, 3¼@4¼c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, ¼@1c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@6½c. Raspberries, evaporated, 17c; do, sun dried, 16c. Cherries, 8@9½c. Huckleberries, 6¼@6¾c. Blackberries, 3@3½c. Apricots, 9@12c. Peaches, California, peeled, 13@15c; do, unpeeled, 7@9c. Prunes, 4@7¼c.

GAME—Woodcock and fancy near-by partridges steady. Western partridges rather slow. Grouse steady, but quieter. Frozen quail firm; few fresh have arrived, but below prime, and moving slowly. English snipe and plover firm. Wild ducks steady; selections would exceed quotation. Venison scarce and firm. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1.12. Partridges, nearby, 75c@$1; do, Western, 50@65c. Grouse, $1@$1.25. Quail, fresh, per dozen, $1.25@$1.75—quality ordinary; do, frozen, prime, $2@$2.40. English snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2.25; small snipe, 30@50c. Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1.50@$2; do, red head, $1@$1.50; do, mallard, 60@80c; do, teal, 30@50c; do, common, 20@30c. Rabbits, 25@35c. Venison, frozen, per lb, 18@22c; fresh, 18@24c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—A slightly better demand for prime heavy fowls and prime fat turkeys, but all other classes of stock were dull and easy. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 7@8c; chickens, 7@7½c; old roosters, 4½c; turkeys, 7@9c; ducks, 50@90c; geese, $1@$1.25. DRESSED—Choice fresh chickens are more active to-day, and show a slight advance. Fowls still dull, and undergrade dry-picked are plenty and hard to move. Turkeys dull, except for fancy selections, which would exceed quotations. There is still a large supply of poor turkeys and fowls unsold, which would be gladly sold at any reasonable offer. Ducks steady. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@11c; do, young, 6@10c. Fowls, 7@8c; old cocks, 4½@5¼c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 10@16c; do, Western, dry-picked, 7@10c; do, scalded, 7@9c. Spring ducks, Eastern, 14@15½c; do, Long Island, 14@16½c; do, Western, 8@11c. Eastern geese, 14@16c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75.

VEGETABLES—A free offering of potatoes, with the liberal receipts finding a limited outlet. Onions in good supply and quiet.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$2.00	@	$3.50
Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl	1.00	@	1.75
Cabbages, Jersey and Long Island, per 100	3.00	@	4.00
Cabbages, State, per 100	1.50	@	2.50
Celery, Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	50	@	60
Celery, Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	20	@	30
Celery, Western, poor, per dozen stalks	10	@	15
Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen flat bunches	75	@	1.25
Lima beans, per bag	2.00	@	3.50
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25	@	1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	60	@	80
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	75	@	1.00
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	1.12	@	1.25
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50	@	2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.12	@	1.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	..	@	1.00
Peas, green, Norfolk, per half-bbl basket	3.00	@	4.00
String beans, Virginia, green, per half-bbl basket	2.50	@	3.00
String beans, Virginia, wax, half-bbl basket	2.00	@	3.00
String beans, Charleston, green, per bushel basket	2.75	@	3.00
String beans, Charleston, wax, per bushel basket	2.50	@	3.00
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	30	@	50
Squash, marrow, per bbl	30	@	40
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box	40	@	75
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl	70	@	75
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	50	@	65

POTATOES.

Long Island, in bulk, per bbl	$1.00	@	$1.12
Maine, Hebron, per bbl	..	@	1.15
State, Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	90	@	1.00
State, Burbank, per 180 lb or sack	85	@	95
Jersey, bulk, per 180 lb or sack	90	@	95
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	65

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Downward Movement Thought to Have Culminated.

STOCKS LOWER, BUT STRONG AT THE END

Good Demand for Leading Issues in the Loan Crowd—Foreign Exchange Easier in the Afternoon—Large Increases in Railway Earnings.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Indications at the close of the market to-day pointed to a probable rally in prices in the immediate future. The bears hammered stocks from the opening, but were not so successful in depressing them as yesterday. This was notably so in Sugar, the buying of which around 105 was particularly good. It was also evident that there were some people in the market willing to pick up Manhattan, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Kansas and Texas preferred, and the Grangers on all depressions. The demand for stocks in the loan crowd was quite urgent, conclusive evidence that the bulk of the recent selling has been for the short account. The effort to induce liquidation has not been successful. The market has been and is so narrow that an attempt to cover the relatively large short interest would result in restoring prices to a level higher than that from which the recent decline started.

The strength of the foreign exchange market is the only ground for any uneasiness in the present situation, but the decline which has already taken place in stocks is sufficient to more than discount any shipments of gold which are likely to be made in the near future. The course of the exchange market will be governed for some time to come by the movement of the cotton market, and while no one can say at what price, the foreigners will become liberal buyers of cotton, the decline on the price of the staple, which made further progress to-day, gives reason to hope that shipments will not be long delayed. In the meantime there is a large block of bills drawn against the sale of the Anaconda Mine hanging over the market, the owners of which are, of course, anxious to secure the highest possible rates for them, but they will be absorbed before gold is shipped. By that time cotton bills will probably appear, and in that event gold shipments will be indefinitely postponed. It is worthy of note that the exchange market was decidedly easier late in the day.

Not the least encouraging factor in the outlook is the heavy increases in earnings reported by the principal railway systems of the country. St. Paul, for the third week in October, reports a gain in gross of $192,000 over the corresponding week last year. The gain over the second week is $25,000, and over the first nearly $40,000. The Pennsylvania Railway also reports large increases, the result of steady improvement in general business. Yet, notwithstanding St. Paul's great increase, the stock closed ⅜ lower than yesterday, a decline due entirely to manipulation by the bear traders for its moral effect on the remainder of the market. The other Grangers closed with losses of small fractions. Manhattan scored the most important loss of the day—2½ points. The reaching of stop orders had much to do with its decline. Kansas and Texas preferred touched its lowest price in several months, but rallied and closed ⅛ higher than yesterday. Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Wheeling and Lake Erie closed with fractional losses, although not at their lowest prices.

Sugar moved within a point and closed at 105, a loss of ⅜. Tennessee Coal and Iron was sold down to 38⅜, but closed at 39⅜, a net loss of 1⅛ points. This stock has had to bear the brunt of bear attack during the week, advantage being taken of a certain amount of liquidation by Southern holders, made to protect their cotton contracts. Earnings of the company are larger than at any time in its history, and contracts already made insure even greater profits in the future. The reaction in the iron trade noted in recent weeks has run its course, and The Iron Age reports a sharp recovery in pig iron from $14.25 to $15.10. Billets, it adds, have not followed suit, but probably will. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was also raided, but recovered most of its loss. Chicago Gas and Tobacco were fairly steady.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was unchanged as to general features. Rates were 3 per cent. for 30 days, 3½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was slightly more active. Quotations were 4¾@5 per cent. for 60 and 90 day indorsements, 5@5¼ per cent. for four-month commission-house acceptances, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four-month single names, 5¼@6 per cent. for six-month single names, and 6@7 per cent. for names of good quality not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $105,794,574; balances, $6,423,400; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $316,689.

Money in London, ¼@½ per cent.; short and three-month bills, ⅝@11-16d per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@68. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅛d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$69,619,188
Imports for the same period	24,725,692
Net exports	$44,893,496
Net exports to date, 1894	66,584,929
Net exports to date, 1893	13,079,907
Net exports to date, 1892	51,750,369

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were advanced half a cent to $4.88½ for sixty days, and $4.89½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87½ for 60-day bills, $4.88½ for demand, $4.88⅝@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 95 3-16 and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—65c discount, Boston—par@5c premium, San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000, 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

R., C. R. & N. col. t. r. 5s	1
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st	1
Morris & Essex 1st	1

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, when issued	1
Erie 2d con.	1
Erie 2d con. certfs	1½
Mo., Kan. & E. 1st	2¾
Nash., C. & St. L. con	1
Northern Pacific con.	1
Pol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1

Governments bonds were firm. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	....	....
4s, r., 1907	97¼	....
4s, c., 1907	111⅝	112¼
4s, r., 1925	111¾	112¼
4s, c., 1925	121½	122
5s, r. 1904	122⅝	122⅝
5s, c., 1904	114⅝	115⅛
Currency 6s, 1895	116¾	116¾
Currency 6s, 1896	....	....
Currency 6s, 1897	....	....
Currency 6s, 1898	....	....
Currency 6s, 1899	....	....
Cherokee 4s, 1896	....	....
Cherokee 4s, 1897	....	....
Cherokee 4s, 1898	....	....
Cherokee 4s, 1899	....	....

In State securities, $40,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 6½.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Coal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
American Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	100	125	55
Am. Sp. Mfg., when issued	70½	70¼	70¼	70¼	69¼	71½	190
American Express	14	14	14	14	13½	14¼	100
*American Sugar Refining	117	117	117	117	115	118	25
*American Sugar Refining pf	105¾	105¾	104⅝	105	105	106½	58,890
American Tobacco	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	100	100½	685
American Tobacco pf	93¼	93½	92¾	93	93	93½	6,550
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	107	107	107	107	106	107	8
Atlantic & Pacific	20¾	20¾	20	20	20⅜	20¾	9,330
Canada Southern	1	1	1	1	1	1¼	200
Central Pacific	55½	55½	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	17⅝	18	200
Chicago Gas	18⅜	18¼	18	18½	18¼	18⅝	2,050
Chicago Gas, tr. certs	68⅝	68⅞	68¼	68⅝	68⅝	68¾	600
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	48¾	48¾	48	48	47½	49	5,315
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	100	100	100	100	102	145
Chicago & Northwestern	106¼	106¼	105¾	106	106	106¼	2,150
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	147	147¾	147	147	147	148¼	108
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85¼	85⅝	85¾	5,520
C., C., C. & St. Louis	42½	42¾	41⅞	42	42	42¼	1,480
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	93	93	93	93	93	95	50
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	76⅝	76⅝	75⅝	76	76	76¼	16,765
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	126½	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	126⅝	150
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	76¾	76¾	76	76¼	76¼	76⅝	5,845
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	62⅝	62⅝	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¾	705
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	5½	5¾	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	35½	35¾	35½	35¾	35¾	35¾	450
Consolidated Gas Company	147½	148¼	147¼	147½	147½	148¼	2,535
Delaware & Hudson	181¾	181¾	181¼	181¾	181¾	182	1,285
Delaware, Lack. & Western	168	168	166¾	166¾	167¼	168½	424
Denver & Rio Grande	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16	100
Dist. & Cattle F. all in. pd.	23¾	23¾	22¾	23	23	23¾	18,815
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	98	98	98	98	97¾	98	110
Erie Telephone & Telegraph	68	68	68	68	67¼	68¼	100
General Electric	38½	39⅜	38⅝	39	38¾	39	3,095
Illinois Central	99	90	98¾	98¾	98¾	99	298
Illinois Steel Company	77	77	77	77	76¾	77	100
Lacledo Gas	25	25¼	25	25	24½	25¼	100
Lake Erie & Western	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22	23	610
Lake Erie & Western pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	78	100
Lake Shore	150½	150½	150	150½	150	150½	220
Long Island	86¾	86¾	88¾	86¾	85	87	637
L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	20	20	20	20	19½	20	157
Louisville & Nashville	60¾	60¾	59	59¾	59¾	59¾	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	12,150
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	27¾	27¾	26¾	27	27	27½	820
Manhattan Consolidated	107¼	107½	105	106½	105¾	105¾	835
Mexican National certs	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	1½	1⅝	9,285
Minneapolis & St. Louis	23¼	24	23	24	23¾	24¼	200
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	84½	84½	84¼	84½	84½	85	900
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	57	57	55¼	55¾	55¾	56	1,300
Missouri Pacific	34¼	34¼	33¾	33¾	33¾	34	12,590
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾	250
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	34¼	34¼	33¾	34	34	34½	4,575
National Lead Company	33¼	33¾	32¾	33	32¾	33¼	1,961
*National Lead Company pf.	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¼	90	90¼	297
National Starch	9	9	8	8	8	9	200
National Starch 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	45	50	100
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110	110¾	300
New-York Central	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	100¾	100¾	310
New-York & New-Haven	187¾	187¾	187¾	187¾	187	188	100
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	14½	15½	50
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	74	74	74	74	74	76	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	30	28	28	28	30	35
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd.	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	500
New-York, Sus. & Western	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾	1,095
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	34	34	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	1,200
Norfolk & Western pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	14	14¾	100
North American	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	5⅝	200
Northern Pacific pf.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	20
Ontario & Western	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	17¾	17¾	862
Pacific Mail	28½	28½	27¾	28¼	28	28¼	4,940
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	200
Philadelphia & Reading	19¼	19¼	19	19¼	19¼	19⅜	8,790
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	18½	18½	18	18	18	18¼	200
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	57½	57½	57½	57½	55¾	58	5
St. Louis Southwestern	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12⅛	2
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6½	6⅜	6½	300
St. Paul & Omaha	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	15	735
Southern Pacific	42⅜	42⅜	42½	42½	42½	42¾	710
Southern Railway	23¼	23⅜	25	23⅜	23¼	24	600
Southern Railway pf.	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	1,470
Tennessee Coal & Iron	40¾	40¾	36¼	36¼	36⅜	39⅜	2,542
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	102	102	38⅜	39⅜	39½	39⅜	17,310
Texas Pacific	10	10	9⅝	10	10	10¼	20
Union Pacific	13¼	13¼	13	13	13	13¾	1,070
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	820
U. S. Cordage pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	15½	600
U. S. Cordage gtd.	29	29	29	29	29¼	31	14
United States Express	43	43	43	43	42	47	100
United States Rubber	40¼	40¼	39¾	40¼	40	40¼	3,510
United States Rubber pf.	94¾	94¾	93½	93½	93	94	948
*United States Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	14	100
*United States Leather pf.	76½	77⅜	76½	77⅜	77⅜	77½	3,300
Wabash	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	200
Wabash pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½	21⅝	2,870
Western Union Telegraph	91¼	91¾	90¾	91¼	91⅝	91⅝	533
*Western Union Beef	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¾	9¾	120
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14½	15	14	14⅝	14	14½	10,550
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	45½	45½	45	45	44	45½	200
Wisconsin Central	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	....	....	300
Total sales	....	....	....	....	....	....	259,402

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alice	.43	.43	.43	.43	....	....	....
Comstock Tunnel	.09	.09	.09	.09	....	....	1,000
Horn Silver	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	....	....	100
Lacrosse	.15	.15	.15	.15	....	....	100
Phenix of Arizona	.06	.06	.06	.06	....	....	1,300
Total sales	....	....	....	....	....	....	500
	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,000

Bonds.

Am Spirit Mfg 1st When Issued	2,000	85	Ft Wth & D C 1st	10,000	72½	Nash, C & St L Con	1,000
Atch, Col & Pac 1st	5,000	44	Trust Co Certfs	2,000	72¾	N Y Cent 1st Coup	1,000
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	10,000	81½	Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s	10,000	93¼	N Y Cent'l 1st Reg	6,000
	10,000	81¼	H & Tex Cen Deb 6s	4,000	93¼	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	6,000
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certs	13,000	80	H & Tex Cen G M 4s	2,000	96¾	J P M & Co or D M & Co Stamped Ctfs	20,000
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued	10,000	53⅜	Intern'l & Gt N 1st	15,000	71¼	N Y & Man Bch 1st	12,000
	15,000	53¾	Iowa Central 1st 5s	1,000	121	N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs	1,000
	42,000	53		4,000	94⅞	Small Bonds	500
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts, 1st Instlmt Paid	10,000	31⅞	Kan Pac 6s, 1896	4,000	94¾	North Pac 1st Coup	7,000
	5,000	32	Kansas Pac 6s, Denver Division, Assented	2,000	111	North Pac 2d Coup	20,000
	7,000	31⅞		2,000	113½	North Pac 3d Coup	30,000
	5,000	31¾	Kentucky Cen 1st 4s	1,000	90	North Pac 3d Coup	3,000
	16,000	31⅝	Keokuk & D M 1st	3,000	106	North Pac Cons 5s	10,000
	10,000	31½	Lacledo Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	4,000	97¾	Oregon Impvmt 1st	7,000
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	1,000	115½		1,000	97⅝	Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	5,000
Bur., C. R. & N 1st Collat Trust 5s	5,000	99½	L S & M So 2d Coup	5,000	124	Oregon R & Nav 5s	1,000
	5,000	100	Lehigh V of N Y 1st	10,000	104	Trust Co Certfs	1,000
Bur., C. Rap & N 1st	500	100	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	5,000	113¾	Oregon R & Nav 1st	2,000
Canada So 1st Gtd	1,000	111½		1,000	113¾	Oregon Short Line 6s	5,000
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	4,000	107	Louisville & Nashv Gen'l Mtge 6s	1,000	113¾		2,000
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	1,000	80	Louis & Nash. & Mob & Mont 4½s	10,000	104¾	Oregon Short Line 6s	5,000
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	6,000	94¾		5,000	106¾		2,000
	4,000	95½		10,000	106¾	Pac of Mo 2d Ext	1,000
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	1,000c	132½	Mil, L S & W Ext 5s	1,000	111	Penn Cos Gtd 4½s	10,000c
C & East Ill Cons	2,000	103	Mil, S & St P G M 4s Series A	4,000	96	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st	1,000
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	3,000	97	Mil & St. Paul 1st Chic & Mo Riv 5s	5,000	107¼	Peo, Dec & Ev 2d	1,000
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s	8,000	101	Chic & Pac W'n 5s	6,000	115½	Trust Co Certfs	2,000
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st	1,000	103¾	Minn & St L Con 5s	2,000c	104¾	Peo & Eastern 1st	1,000
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs	1,000	28	Minn St Ry 1st 5s	10,000	98	Phila & Rdg Gen 4s	6,000
	2,000	28¼	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	10,000	88	Trust Co Certfs	5,000
Colorado Midland 1st Trust Co Certfs	2,000	78½	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	21,000	64¼	Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	10,000
	15,000	78		15,000	64¾		10,000
	3,000	78¼		10,000	64⅝		19,000
Col & Ninth Av 1st	6,000	113¾		7,000	64⅞		5,000
	14,000	114		19,000	64⅝		15,000
	15,000	114½	Mo, Kan & East 1st	5,000	93½		10,000
Denv & Rio G'de 1s	8,000	117⅝		5,000b8	93	Pref Inc	10,000
Dul, So S & Atl 5s	1,000	99⅝	Mo Pac 1st Cons	17,000	76½	3d Pref Inc	5,000
	5,000	100	Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	2,000	102½	Rome, W & Og Cons	10,000
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	17,000	109	Mobile & Ohio, New	1,000	119½		10,000
	8,000	108¾		1,000	119½	St Jo & Grand 1st	10,000
	1,000	103¾	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	35,000	65¼	Trust Co Certfs	1,000
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	3,000	92	Morris & Essex 1st	2,000	146	St L & Iron Mt 5s	5,000
G Bay, W & St P Inc	5,000	75½	N Y Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol	12,000	75½	St L, Kan & North'n	8,000
Total sales	....	....	....	....	....	St Charles Bridge 1st	1,000
	....	....	....	....	....	St L Southw'n 1st	10,000
	....	....	....	....	....	St L Southw'n 2d Inc	8,000
	....	....	....	....	....	St Paul, M & M 1st	1,000
	....	....	....	....	....	Montana Ext 4s	1,000
	....	....	....	....	....	Savannah, A & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs	35,000
	....	....	....	....	....		....

San An & Ar Pass 4s	10,000	61	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000b3	89	Tol, A. A & N M 1st Trust Co Certfs	18,000
So Pac of Ariz 1st	11,000	97		1,000	89	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	1,000
So Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	12,000	93	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	5,000	23½		2,000
So Pac, N Mex 1st	5,000	105		6,000	23½	Tol, Peo & W'n	1,000
Southern Ry 1st 5s	1,000	96		5,000	23¾	Tol, St L & K C'y 1st	3,000
	21,000	96¼	Tol, A. A & N M 1st Trust Co Certfs	2,000	96¼	Tol, St L & K C'y 1st Trust Receipts	5,000
	2,000	96¾		2,000	96¾		6,000
	5,000	96¾		5,000	96¾	Union Elev 1st 6s	8,000
	2,000	96	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	2,000	111	Union Pac 6s, 1896	3,000
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000b3	89	Tol, Peo & W'n	1,000	80	Union Pac 6s, 1897	1,000
	3,000	89	Tol, St L & K C'y 1st	3,000	80½	Union Pac Ext S F 8s	4,000
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	5,000	23½	Tol, St L & K C'y 1st Trust Receipts	5,000	....	Union Pac Gold 6s	20,000
	6,000	23½		6,000	98	Col Trust Notes Stamped	20,000
	5,000	23¾	Un Pac Col Tr 6s	1,000	99		5,000
Tol, A. A & N M 1st Trust Co Certfs	18,000	94½	U P Denv & Gulf 1st	5,000	40¼	U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Receipts	3,000
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	2,000	111		20,000	40¼		3,000
Tol, Peo & W'n	1,000	80		5,000	40	U S Leather Co 6s	3,000
Tol, St L & K C'y 1st	3,000	80½	U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Receipts	3,000	44¾	Virginia Midl'd 5 M Guarantee Stamped	3,000
Tol, St L & K C'y 1st Trust Receipts	5,000	....	U S Leather Co 6s	3,000	.115	Wabash R R 1st	3,000
Union Elev 1st 6s	8,000	107¼	Virginia Midl'd 5 M Guarantee Stamped	10,000	88	Wabash 2d	9,000
Union Pac 6s, 1896	3,000	109¾		3,000	103½		20,000
Union Pac 6s, 1897	1,000	109¾	Wabash R R 1st	5,000	108⅞		1,000
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes Stamped	6,000	98	Wabash 2d	9,000	77¼	Wabash Deb, Ser B	1,000
	6,000	78½		20,000	77¼	West Shore Gtd 4s Registered	1,000
U'n Pac Col Tr 6s	1,000	99		1,000	77¼		5,000
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	5,000	40¼	Wabash Deb, Ser B	1,000	30½	W'n N Y & Penn 1st	1,000
	20,000	40¼	West Shore Gtd 4s	1,000	106½	W'n N Y & Penn Gen	3,000
	5,000	40	Registered	5,000	106¼	W'n N Y & Penn Inc	3,000
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Receipts	3,000	44¾	W'n N Y & Penn 1st	1,000	110½	Wisco Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	7,000
U S Leather Co 6s	3,000	.115	W'n N Y & Penn Gen	3,000	48		35,000
Virginia Midl'd 5 M Guarantee Stamped	3,000	103½	W'n N Y & Penn Inc	3,000	18		65
Wabash R R 1st	3,000	108⅞	Wisco Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	7,000	58		
Wabash 2d	9,000	77¼					
	20,000	77¼					
	1,000	77¼					
Wabash Deb, Ser B	1,000	30½					
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered	1,000	106½					
	5,000	106¼					
W'n N Y & Penn 1st	1,000	110½					
W'n N Y & Penn Gen	3,000	48					
W'n N Y & Penn Inc	3,000	18					
Wisco Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	7,000	58					

Total sales.....$1,287,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	150	153
Albany & Susquehanna	175	....
Alton & T. H.	60	65½
American Cotton Oil	22	22½
American District Telegraph	30	40
*Am. Sp. Mfg. Co. pf. when iss.	44	47
American T. & C.	94	98
Baltimore & Ohio	60½	62
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	....	10
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	....
Boston A. L. pf.	104	105
Brunswick Company	1	2
Buffalo, R. & P.	....	28
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	....	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	55	....
Canadian Pacific	58	60
Cedar F. & M.	....	9
Chicago & Alton	163	....
Chicago & Alton pf.	178	....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167¼	....
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	95	98
Col. & H. Coal	2¾	3
Col., H. V. & Tol.	21¼	21½
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	57½	62
Commercial Cable	160¼	163¼
Consol. Coal	33	34½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	52½	52⅝
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8	9½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	6	8½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	....	21½
Evansville & Terre Haute	10½	12½
Great Northern pf.	28	30
G. B. & W.	123	128
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	⅛	½
Homestake	¼	¾
Houston & Texas	29½	30½
	2½	3½

	Bid.	Asked.
Maryland Coal pf.	50	60
Mich. Pen. Car	20½	....
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	59½	60
Michigan Central	111½	112¾
Minn. Iron	99½	100¼
Mobile & Ohio	68	69
N., C. & St. L.	22¼	23¾
National Linseed Oil	75	81
National Starch 2d pf.	23	24
New Central Coal	22	30
N. Y. & N. E. all in. pd.	8	9
Norfolk Southern	53	54½
Norfolk & Western	70	80
Northwestern Tel.	3½	3¾
Ohio Southern	109½	....
Ont. Mining	6	15
Oregon Imp.	9½	10
Oregon R. & N.	6½	8
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	23	28
Pennsylvania Coal	10	40
Peoria & Eastern	315	340
Pitts, Young & Ash.	7	10
Pitts. & W. pf.	47¾	....
P., F. W. & C.	6	32
P., F. W. & C. sp.	167	....
Pull. P. C. Co.	158	....
Quicksilver	17½	17¾
Quicksilver pf.	8	8¾
Ren. & Sar.	16½	18½
Rio Grande W. pf.	180	....
St. J. & Grand Island	41	43
St. Paul & Duluth	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	78	81
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	88	93
St. Paul, M. & M.	122	124
Silver bullion certificates	67½	68

	Bid.	Asked.
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16	18½
Iowa Central	10	12
Iowa Central pf.	10	9
Kanawha & Mich.	35	36
Keokuk & Des Moines	7¼	9
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	3¼	3¾
King. & Pem.	17½	....
Lacledo Gas pf.	3	5
L., St. L. & T.	84	85
Mahoning Coal R.	¾	4
Manhattan Beach	108	....
*Unlisted.	6	9

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS $2,000,000. 48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,900,000
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $2,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

A LARGE MAJORITY
OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

have been deposited with the undersigned Committee. Notice is hereby given to the holders of the bonds not yet deposited that they must be placed with the Mercantile Trust Co., subject to the order of the Committee, on or before **November 1st, 1895. After that date bonds will only be received at the will of the Committee and with a penalty of twenty dollars a bond.** Holders of receipts of the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO. who desire to deposit their bonds with this Committee may do so **WITHOUT EXPENSE** before **NOVEMBER 1ST** on presenting their receipts at the **MERCANTILE TRUST CO.**

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.;
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.;
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Committee.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

Kansas Pacific Consols.
To the Holders of Our Receipts:
New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.

Since our last notice was issued, the great majority of the bonds have been united under the auspices of another committee. This committee, therefore, has, in the interest of its constituents, determined to dissolve its organization.

The holders of our receipts are notified that this committee has effected an arrangement with the Tappen Committee, whereby such holders can, without expense or payment to this committee, exchange our receipts for the transferable certificates of the Tappen Committee, on presenting our receipts at the Mercantile Trust Company.

The holders of said receipts and the bondholders who have signed our agreement without having deposited their bonds should avail themselves of this arrangement before Nov. 1, 1895, in order to avoid expense.

By order of the committee.
JOHN ROONEY, Secretary.

To the Holders of Certificates of the
Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Issued upon the surrender of certificates of the
Chicago Gas Company:

Referring to the Committee's advertisement of October 3d, 1895, the time for the deposit of certificates with the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, under the agreement dated October 1st, 1895, is extended until and including November 1st, 1895. Engraved negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company, listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, will be issued for the deposited certificates.

Dated New-York, October 17, 1895.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
THE BOURSE,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL,
J. N. WALLACE, Committee.
Secretary, 54 Wall St., New-York.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.

A majority of the bonds having been deposited with the committee, notice is hereby given that the time for depositing bonds without penalty is extended to November 1st, 1895.

Deposit of bonds subsequent to the above date will be subject to a penalty of ten dollars per bond.

DEPOSITORY, The Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., New-York.

M. L. SCUDDER, Chairman;
HENRY B. ELY,
GEORGE E. SHERMAN,
Committee.

HOLDERS OF
Denver, Texas & Gulf,
AND
Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

At the request of owners of about one-quarter of the bonds outstanding, are requested to send their names and addresses and amounts of holdings to the undersigned, with a view to the formation of an independent protective committee.

The New-York Security & Trust Co.,
46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

THE INTERNATIONAL & MORTGAGE BANK OF MEXICO.

The twenty-third semi-annual drawing for redemption of mortgage bonds will take place on Oct. 31, 1895, at 3 P. M. at the offices of the bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the bank, at their face value and at par, on and after Jan. 1, 1896, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, Sept. 24, 1895.

COUPONS LOST.

Notice is hereby given that the following coupons of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company 4½ per cent. extended third mortgage bonds have been lost or destroyed. Payment on same has been stopped, and application made for payment to the rightful owner. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating said coupons.

10 coupons, due March 1, 1895.....$225
10 coupons, due Sept. 1, 1895.....225
Bonds Nos. 3,433, 3,460, 3,750, 3,751, 3,754, 4,687, 5,050, 5,120, 5,315, 5,590.

MILLER, SCHALL & CO.,
New-York, October, 1895. 54 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 42d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Reorganization
OF
ERIE SYSTEM,
Under Plan and Agreement dated August 20, 1895.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds (commonly known as

"Erie Second Consols,"
"Erie Funded Coupon 5s,"
"Erie Incomes,"
"Chicago & Erie Incomes,")

are notified to deposit same on or before Friday,

October 25, 1895,

with either of the depositaries named in said plan, viz.: Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

Bonds not deposited on or before that date will be received only on such terms as the committee may hereafter determine.

As the foreclosure sale of the Erie property has been fixed for Nov. 6, prompt action by bondholders is essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
Reorganization.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of bonds and stock of the **OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY**, have consented to act as a Committee to protect such interests and to formulate a plan of reorganization.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS AND STOCK of that company are invited to deposit the same with the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY**, No. 1 Nassau Street, New-York, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY**, Ames Building, Boston, under a preliminary agreement, copies of which may be obtained from either depositary. Certificates of deposit will be given, to be listed as soon as possible on the Exchanges in New-York and Boston.

The agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge, if he is dissatisfied with the Plan when issued.

In view of the suits lately begun by the Trustee under the Consolidated Mortgage, it is important that deposits be made at once.

Dated October 8th, 1895.

JOHN G. MOORE,
of Moore & Schley.
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Prest. Manhattan Trust Co.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
Prest. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
HENRY W. CANNON,
Prest. Chase National Bank.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
New-York.
JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds and Consols
should be promptly made with
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY
in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary
Mills Building, New-York City.

FINAL NOTICE.
Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock.

The holders of a large majority of the abovementioned securities having assented to the plan, the same is hereby declared operative.

Until Oct. 30, 1895, securities will be received only upon the payment of a penalty of ¼ of 1 per cent. of the par of the same, in addition to the assessments fixed by the plan.

All security holders who have deposited their securities under the protective agreement of March 12, 1895, and have not assented to the plan, are hereby notified that upon the surrender of the MANHATTAN TRUST CO.'S certificate, the securities theretofore deposited by them will be returned, together with the assessment less the pro rata share of the actual expenses incurred.

New-York, Oct. 21, 1895.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
MAYER LEHMAN,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN, Secretary.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

COUNTY BONDS TO BE SOLD.—Bids for $74,500 of Idaho County, Idaho, first bonds, 10-20s, will be received by the undersigned, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Idaho County, at Mt. Idaho, Idaho, until Monday, Dec. 2, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars address the undersigned.

A. W. TALKINGTON,
Clerk Board County Commissioners,
Mt. Idaho, Idaho County,
State of Idaho.
Mt. Idaho, Idaho, Oct. 17, 1895.

Meetings and Elections.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

More Bicycle News
AND PAID-FOR BICYCLE
Advertisements
are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES than in any other daily newspaper. Read THE TIMES'S daily page of Sports.

Dividends.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 William St., New-York.

To the Holders of Debentures of the LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that dividends have been declared payable on Lombard debentures of the following series, on and after Oct. 28, 1895, upon presentation and stamping of debentures at this office:

Series No. 21, 25 per c't.	Series U.S. A, 5 per c't.
25, 10 per c't.	U.S. B, 10 per c't.
28, 10 per c't.	U.S. C, 15 per c't.
30, 25 per c't.	U.S. D, 10 per c't.
H. B. A-E, 15 per c't.	U.S. E, 10 per c't.
H. B. F, 5 per c't.	U.S. F, 5 per c't.
	U.S. I, 20 per c't.

J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.
New-York, Oct. 25, 1895.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago R'y Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Oct. 25, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1895, and will open Nov. 1 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1895.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
October 12, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., October 22, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2, 1895.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 1st of November.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1895.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 per cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tennessee, Va., and Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Friday, Oct. 25, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1895, and will open Nov. 1 at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y Southern R'y Co.
New-York, Oct. 18, 1895.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 402 HUDSON ST.
New-York, Oct. 22, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 2, 1895.

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, 470 BROADWAY.
New-York, Oct. 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 1, 1895.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Oct. 22, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Nov. 1, next. The transfer books will remain closed to Nov. 2.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.

85TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, was this day declared, payable on and after Nov. 1.

Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.

The coupons of the debenture bonds of this company, due Nov. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

PROPRIETARY CLUB FOR WOMEN

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME EXCEPT THE SOCIAL COMFORT.

Reading, Writing, Sleeping Apartments, and Luncheon at the Town and Country Club.

The Town and Country Club, another new club for women, opened under very pleasant auspices in the headquarters, 12 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday afternoon.

Its object is to provide a pleasant stopping place for out-of-town women who visit the city for shopping or business. There is a pretty drawing room, with couches, cushions, and rugs, writing tables and comfortable chairs, where appointments with friends may be kept.

Luncheons will be served daily in the large dining room at the rear of the parlor, where club members may bring their friends. On the upper floors are dainty and conveniently furnished chambers, which can be occupied by a member for a limited time. For these guests breakfast and dinner are served.

Luncheon is à la carte; the dinner is table d'hôte, and breakfast is at a stated price. The charge for rooms is according to location.

The club is proprietary, its members having no other dues than the yearly fee of $5. All kinds of information in regard to shops, dressmakers, theatres, and other things will be provided. That packages shall be cared for is a very necessary arrangement, and to this the club adds a provision not uncommon in men's clubs—umbrellas will be loaned.

Mrs. Florence C. Ives, who is a clever writer and was associated in the work of the New-York women at the Columbian Exposition, is the manager of the club. She received the many guests who called yesterday. Tea was served in the dining room by her assistants, Miss Young, Miss Susan Woolworth, Miss Elizabeth N. Howe, and Miss Weir. The house was lighted and shades were lowered during the hours guests were received, and many called to see the new clubhouse.

Among the women who have already joined the club are Mrs. Emerson Opdycke, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Ignatius R. Grossmann, Mrs. Charles P. MacLean, Mrs. Frederic Rhinelander Jones, Mrs. O. Rhines, Mrs. A. J. Johnson, Mrs. F. L. Montague, Mrs. Benjamin Letcher, Mrs. John P. Jackson, Mrs. L. B. Monroe, all of New-York; Mrs. Dean Sage, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Erastus Corning, Mrs. E. C. Leonard, Albany; Mrs. E. R. Durkee, West-Park-on-Hudson; Mrs. F. P. Bellamy, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Brooklyn; Mrs. W. W. Johnson, Mrs. William F. Nisbet, Yonkers; Mrs. William Forse Scott, Croton-on-Hudson; Mrs. C. P. G. Scott, Radnor, Penn.; Mrs. Frank M. Clendenin, Westchester.

The first luncheon will not be served until Thursday, Oct. 31.

This idea of a proprietary woman's club is not a new one. The Ladies' Club, on the same street, 28 East Twenty-second Street, was established some years ago, and is a proprietary club, with a clientèle among the best women in New-York City and outside. It has, perhaps, a more social nature than the new club, which disavows anything of that kind.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY MEETING

New-York State Delegates Elect Officers and Hear Addresses.

The eighty-eighth annual meeting of the New-York State Baptist Missionary Convention was continued in the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, and these officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—The Rev. John B. Calvert, New-York; Vice Presidents—The Rev. L. E. Gourley, Troy, and the Rev. W. L. Proctor, Ogdensburg; Recording Secretary—The Rev. J. L. P. Bishop, New-York; Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. H. W. Barnes, Binghamton; Treasurer—The Rev. Theodore B. Schultze; Board of Directors—The Rev. W. H. Buttrick, Albany; the Rev. R. B. Hull, Brooklyn; the Rev. Frank Dickerson, New-York; the Rev. John Humpstone, Brooklyn; the Rev. E. D. Middlebrook, Binghamton; the Rev. A. S. Coats, Buffalo; the Rev. J. W. Phillips, Cohoes; the Rev. A. M. Prentice, Ogdensburg; the Rev. Byron E. Huntley, Batavia; the Rev. T. A. Woodbury, Rochester.

Mrs. W. E. Wamsley of the Home Mission Society delivered an address before the session of the Women's Home and Foreign Mission. Other addresses were made by Mrs. Safford and President George W. Smith of Colgate University.

A special young people's session was held in the afternoon and addresses were made by the Rev. William J. Sholar, the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, the Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers, the Rev. Dr. F. L. Wilkins, and P. W. Crannell.

The closing session of the conference was held last night.

To Advance the Stanford Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Attorney General Harmon will ask the United States Supreme Court to advance the Stanford case so that arguments may be heard about the 1st of January. If the request be granted, the preliminary work will probably be finished before the middle of the month. If there be no radical disagreements among the Justices which would call for a rehearing of the case, a decision may be rendered by the 1st of February.

UNITARIAN MEETING OVER

The National Conference at Washington Completes Its Work.

GEORGE F. HOAR AGAIN PRESIDENT

Resolutions of Sympathy with the Suffering People of Armenia—Chance for Unitarian Mission Work in Japan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Following the devotional meeting conducted by the Rev. Edward Hale of Orange, N. J., with which the third and last day's session of the National Unitarian Conference was opened this morning, four papers were read by prominent delegates. The Rev. Howard N. Brown of Boston defined the holy ghost as "God made manifest in the mind and soul of men, the basis of belief in the holy spirit, the consciousness and experience of the race."

The Rev. W. H. Pulsford of Waltham, Mass., talked on the subject of atonement. The Rev. Mary A. Safford of Sioux City,

The Rev. John Cuckson,
Member of the Council of the National Unitarian Conference.

Iowa, discussed the doctrine of forgiveness; the Rev. William C. Gannet of Rochester, N. Y., treated the subject of incarnation. The Rev. S. J. Barrows of Boston presented the following resolution, which was applauded and referred to the Business Committee:

Resolved, That this conference extend its deep sympathy to the suffering people of Armenia, whose loyalty to their Christian faith has brought upon them anew the terrible rigors of persecution from which they have suffered for centuries. In the name of humanity we protest against the outrages committed under Turkish misrule. We recognize the responsibility of the treaty powers to secure governmental reform, the better administration of justice in the courts, and the enjoyment of perfect liberty of conscience. We look with expectation and confidence to the results of the determined action of the English Government in this direction.

The report upon the Japanese mission was read by the Rev. W. I. Lawrence of Meadville, Penn., who said that the great mistake in general missionary effort had been in the attempt to establish upon Oriental soil, with the difference in thought of its people, an Occidental institution. Other denominations had proceeded against the established religions, while the Unitarian missionaries had endeavored to harmonize all religion and establish harmonious relations. Japan was the best ground for the effort of Western religious bodies, because that nation was the representative of Western advancement in the East. It had adopted American machinery, weapons, and philosophy, and it was likeliest to accept the highest and purest interpretation of Christianity as presented by Unitarianism.

George F. Hoar,
President of the National Unitarian Conference.

The Committee on Credentials reported that 230 churches were officially represented in the convention by 405 delegates, in addition to which there were over 2,000 Unitarians in attendance.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, most of them being re-elections:

President—George F. Hoar, Worcester, Mass.

Vice Presidents—Carroll D. Wright, Washington; Roger Wolcott, Boston, Mass; Dorman B. Eaton, New-York; Daniel E. Shorey, Chicago; Horace Davis, San Francisco; Thomas J. Morris, Baltimore, Md.

General Secretary—The Rev. D. W. Morehouse, New-York.

Treasurer—William Howell Reed, Boston, Mass.

Council—The Rev. George Batcheler, Chairman, Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. Frederick L. Hosmer, St. Louis, Mo.; the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. John Cuckson, Boston, Mass.; the Rev. Minot J. Savage, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Charles G. Ames, Boston; Mrs. William C. Cannett, Rochester, N. Y.; George E. Adams, Chicago, Ill.; George S. Hale, Boston, Mass.; George W. Stone, Boston, Mass.; the Rev. D. W. Morehouse, General Secretary, New-York; William H. Reed, Treasurer, Boston, Mass.

George W. Stone,
Member of the Council of the National Unitarian Conference.

The Armenian resolution was then adopted, and the business session of the conference was adjourned until 1896.

Papers on several subjects were read this afternoon, and in the evening the convention was brought to a close with a platform meeting, at which addresses were made by prominent ministers and laymen.

Investigating Seagraves's Death.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 24.—An agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was in this city this morning investigating the story of the death of Berter Seagraves, a member of the New-York Athletic Club. Seagraves left New-York last Summer on a yachting cruise. The fleet arrived off Black Rock Harbor on the night of June 30, and young Seagraves left his yacht in a yawl to reach the hotel, and has not been heard of since. The insurance company refuses to pay the $2,000 because there is no proof of Seagraves's death.

ARMENIANS WERE RESPONSIBLE

CONSTANTINOPLE RIOTS PREMEDITATED, SAYS A CORRESPONDENT.

Provocation and Intimidation the Plan of the Revolutionists, He Thinks—English and American Opinion.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A convincing proof that the Constantinople riots were premeditated and organized by the Armenian revolutionary committees is to be found in the fact that Armenian newspapers, published out of Turkey announced a few weeks before the occurrence of said riots that they would take place at Constantinople. The Turkish authorities knew besides from other sources that such would be the case, and they were fully prepared to meet any emergency. Provocation and intimidation seem to be the plan of the Armenian revolutionists—provocation to the authorities and intimidation to their co-religionists. Bloodshed is the crowning result of their criminal efforts, supported, we are sorry to state, by English and American public opinion.

Admitting that Americans have no direct interest in European politics, the partiality shown by them toward the Armenian instigators of disorder has no excuse. The reason of such partiality must be because the Armenians are Christians. Still, this is certainly a bad reason; for, in spite of their Christianity, the Armenians are certainly an inferior and unreliable race, which was just as inferior and just as destitute of any sterling qualities or fame at an epoch when it had its own Government in Asia. In the present day, Armenians are scattered about all over Asiatic Turkey, and they constitute in any Turkish province the minority of the population, which fact alone makes the use of the word "Armenia" simply preposterous. There may be an Armenia out of Turkey, but surely there is no Armenia in Turkey. There are Armenians there, and that is enough. A New-York newspaper, the enmity of which to the Turkish Government is not denied, wrote lately the following:

"The statement has been made and repeated until it has become trite, without, however, having any apparent effect upon some people, that there is no country now existent which can fairly be termed Armenia. Historical Armenia included the Southwestern Caucasus, a section of Northwestern Persia, and that portion of Eastern Turkey now included in the Provinces of Erzeroum, Van, and Bitlis, with part of those of Diarbekir and Harpoot. The Caucasus section is still predominantly Armenian in population, but under rigid Russian rule. The Persian Armenians are comparatively few in number, and are found chiefly in the plain of Salmas and in the City of Khoi. In the Turkish provinces there are but four sections, of limited area, that would even ten years ago be fairly called Armenian—the plain of Moosh and Harpoot, the City of Van, and the Passen and Knus region, near Erzeroum. Already the Kurds, Circassians, and other Moslem tribes were driving them out, and within the last five years they have so nearly accomplished their purpose that to-day they probably far outnumber the Christians in those very sections. Where, then, are the Armenians? All over the empire."

To state, therefore, that there is an Armenia in Turkey is to make an erroneous statement. But erroneous statements on this Armenian question are so many that to contradict them all would be almost an impossibility. All these false statements originate from the Armenians themselves, whose veracity is an unknown quantity. If Constantinople had been a small town in Asiatic Turkey, the Armenians would unmistakably have asserted, and such men as W. W. Howard, Dillon, and the Rev. F. D. Greene, by basing their assertions solely on Armenian testimony, would have promptly affirmed that the Constantinople riots had as instigators not the Armenians, but the Turks, and that during those riots thousands upon thousands of Armenians, women and children included, were tortured and killed by Turkish soldiers. Constantinople being where it is, even The Daily News of London—that is to say, a newspaper whose policy is to try to ruin, if possible, and to destroy Turkey—was obliged to remark:

"Two points ought, in justice to the Turks, to be noted. First, that it is beyond doubt that a large number of those Armenians who took part in the demonstration on Monday were armed. Secondly, the Government has not employed troops, nor allowed rifles to be used. The police were armed with revolvers, but the soldiers have only been employed as patrols, and I am not aware of any allegation of misconduct against them."

When, therefore, a European delegate attached to the Commission of Inquiry that has been conducting an examination at the district of Sassoun into the alleged atrocities committed in that part of Asiatic Turkey says, as he does, that the allegations of Mr. Dillon and his Armenian friends are gross exaggerations, his statement must be true. Said delegate asserts most positively that the rules of wholesale massacre and violations of women, those connected with the number of killed, which number fluctuates, strange to say, in one and the same pamphlet—we mean the slanderous pamphlet of the Rev. F. D. Greene—between 3,000 and 30,000, and those in relation to the finding of forty bodies buried in a pit at Gheliguzan, and to the throwing of Armenian women over a cliff to escape dishonor, all those ridiculous stories that made such a deep impression on credulous people already prepared to hate the Turk, are, one and all, absolutely fictitious. The delegate, moreover, contends that the Armenians instead of being remorselessly butchered while in a condition of helplessness, made a spirited stand against the troops and were, just as during the Constantinople riot, armed. The European Commission of Inquiry has also proved that instead of 30,000 Christains having been driven into exile, as alleged, the entire number of inhabitants of the disturbed district, Moslem and Christian, did not exceed 4,000.

However the administration of distant Turkish provinces may be, if ever it were bad—and in that case, it could be reformed—the fact now remains that the so-called Sassoun massacres have never existed. We do not say that no excesses have taken place there. In time of revolt, especially at places where the central Government is powerless to exercise its influence, excesses do always take place. But the responsibility of those excesses lies with the criminal instigators of disorder, and that is precisely what the European and American public opinion, influenced by a huge religious agitation, refused to see and to admit. One of the most prominent Armenians living at Constantinople, but who deprecates the foolishness of this Armenian agitation, gave, according to The Sun, the following true version of the Sassoun revolt:

"It was a regular battle, begun by our people attacking the Hamidie Kurdish troops, (that is, committing an act of high treason,) and perpetrating horrible cruelties on such Kurds as fell alive into their hands. These barbarous acts were the work rather of Armenian brigands, whom the revolutionists pressed into the ranks, than of the villagers themselves, who by no means are addicted to cruelty. Well, the fortune of war was favorable to the Armenians, who, partly armed with rifles, drove the Kurds before them like a flock of sheep. They resolved to wipe out the Kurds once for all, and would have done so if they had not been stopped in time; indeed, God only knows what would have happened. All Kurdistan would have been in revolt but for the foresight and energy of Zekki Pasha, who ordered troops to march to the scene of the disturbance and soothe the ruffled spirit of the Mohammedans and Christians. Then, to be sure, certain excesses were committed, mainly by Kurds, who were thirsting for revenge."

The increased agitation since Sassoun, on the part of the Armenian revolutionists in the Turkish provinces, and in Constantinople itself proves in a forcible and clear manner that the above assertions are true to the letter. But, unfortunately, it is a very hard thing to convince people when guided by secular prejudices or by political motives. Even Americans fail to perceive the political side of the Armenian intrigues in England. The Armenian agitation in the United States is not, it is true, political. It is merely religious, based not upon the great intrinsic merits of the Armenians, which are totally lacking, but upon the fact that they are Christians. The result is that Armenian intrigues are upheld both by English and American public opinion, although fatally tending to an armed rebellion in Turkey. The Missionary Boards are, we believe, to a great extent to blame for this disturbance of the sense of fairness on the part of Americans. The missionaries evidently trust that, by helping the Armenians in this emergency, by organizing relief funds on the pretext of an alleged famine in Asiatic Turkey, and by having the money distributed to the Armenians alone, to the exclusion of any other nationality—which latter fact is a very curious one, supposing that there is a general famine out there—they would increase later on the field of their operations and usefulness, which means that they would make more converts to Protestantism, although the Armenians are already Christians. What would Europe and America say if the Turks were to exercise—which they do not—the doctrine of proselytism? Would they call it persecution? However this may be, let every American who, forgetting the appalling needs of, for instance, the negro population at home, subscribes a single cent to the above relief funds, bear always in mind the following warning that the Rev. H. N. Barnum sent not long ago to America:

"I hear that our Armenian friends in America have given large sums of money in the name of Armenia, which I think is worse than thrown away, for some of it at least is used in a way to injure the Armenian name before the world, and to make their brethren who remain here uncomfortable. It also hinders the progress of true reform, for which so many are praying and laboring."

In the presence of such weighty and sensible words, would it not be folly to hinder "true reform" and encourage further sedition?

* * *

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8, 1895.

THE NAVAL ENGINEER CORPS

It Is Too Small to Attend to the Duties Now Required of It.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—There is a desperate condition confronting the Naval Engineer Corps, and Commodore G. W. Melville, the Engineer in Chief, has made it the subject of a pointed communication to Secretary Herbert. The situation is deemed of sufficient urgency to warrant a prompt remedy.

Commodore Melville has insisted that some practical relief should be extended the corps if warships are to be kept in readiness for service and if the cost of repairs and general maintenance is to be held within economical bounds. Commodore Melville does not go into details, as his note is simply intended to give the Navy Department timely warning of the danger ahead. The seriousness of the state of affairs has been known among engineers on duty in Washington for some time. The rapid increase of ships and the greater demand for officers of pronounced ability and training have embarrassed the Bureau of Steam Engineering in its detail of officers for duty on board vessels of war.

There are so few engineer officers possessing the physical strength to undertake the duty aboard ship that those in their prime are being overtasked. The new navy is so essentially different from the old that quite a new round of duties is called for. Thus, on such ships as the old Vandalia, there was but one propeller, driven by a single engine, having but two cylinders. A ship like the gunboat Montgomery has two screws, propelled by two huge engines, possessing six cylinders. The Montgomery has therefore three or four times as much moving machinery as the Vandalia possessed, to say nothing of the auxiliary engines, which are an important portion of the machinery of the modern warship. The Montgomery has to-day no more engineer officers than were detailed on the Vandalia, a fact which will indicate the immense amount of work entailed on the engineers of the new vessels. This is the best argument the engineers have in favor of an increase in their corps, if the reasons for addition were to be based on self-preservation.

There is a more practical reason, however, which will probably appeal more forcibly to Congress. The limited number of engineers and the arduous work required of them leave very little time for a complete discharge of their duties. The result is that the work of repairs has gradually fallen behind. There are not enough officers to attend to all the manifold duties, which embrace not only the care and operation of machinery aboard ship, but also the preparations of plans for new engines, the making of specifications of new parts in the repair works, and the supervision of such work. It is found that the work is accumulating, and it will not be long at the present rate before several warships will have to go out of commission for want of repairs. The delay in making repairs has naturally increased the cost of such work, and unless there is a speedy remedy, the department will find the expense of engine repair very materially enlarged through sheer negligence.

It is this feature of the situation to which the Secretary's attention has been directed. Unless the engineer force is increased, it will be necessary to add a sum to the usual yearly appropriation for machinery which would more than pay the salaries of the engineer officers who should be added to the naval register, as in the interest of economy, if not in behalf of a more efficient service. Secretary Herbert will urge upon Congress some action which will prevent the expansion of the naval appropriation.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Sir Henry Irving's Opening.—The sale of seats for the opening performances of Sir Henry Irving at Abbey's Theatre, began yesterday morning. Hours before the sale began, the lobby of the theatre was crowded, and a long line of purchasers continued without break until late in the afternoon. The results of the sale were flattering, and promise great prosperity for the Irving season. The advance sale, so far, has proved better than any of late years, attending the appearance of Sir Henry, Ellen Terry, and the London Lyceum Theatre company in this city. The engagement will open next Tuesday night, with the production of "Macbeth," which was one of the greatest successes at the London Lyceum. An exact reproduction of the London performance will be given.

—The Rolling Mill Man All Right.—The story that J. W. Kelly, the "rolling mill man," had been stricken with apoplexy or paralysis, was erroneous. Mr. Kelly was taken ill in a train coming from Pittsburg last week, and when he reached Jersey City was taken to a hotel, and cared for by the proprietor, Richard H. Reed, who is one of his intimate friends. Pneumonia was feared at first, but the physician brought the vaudeville actor around all right, and yesterday he was able to leave the hotel, and come to the residence of a relative in this city. His family resides in Chicago, but a telegram that there was no danger was sent to his wife, and she did not come East. Mr. Kelly will resume his engagement next week.

—Robert Mantell's Leading

MINSTREL DEVERE SUED

Josephine Devere Says He Married Her Years Ago.

THE ALLEGATION DECLARED FALSE

A Letter Produced by the Woman Which the Defendant Declares He Never Wrote—They Went to School Together.

"Sam" Devere, the minstrel, appeared as defendant before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday, in an action that has been brought against him by Josephine Conery Devere, in which she is trying to establish a marriage, alleged to have been entered into thirty-three years ago.

The plaintiff claims that Samuel Dever, or Devere, and she were married in this city, by the Rev. Dr. T. J. Conant, in the First Baptist Church, Feb. 27, 1862, and that he afterward deserted her, and since has married several other women, from only one of whom he obtained a divorce. What became of the others is not known by her.

Mrs. Devere yesterday testified that she is forty-nine years old, and has known "Sam" from earliest childhood, from infancy, in fact. They attended school together, according to her story, and when their love had fully ripened, Feb. 27, 1862, she then being sweet sixteen, they sought clerical aid to make them one. She and "Sam," she said, went to a Catholic priest to have the knot tied on that day, but he, perceiving their youth, refused to do it, and they then called on Dr. Conant, who recognized the strength of their affection, and made them man and wife.

After their marriage, plaintiff said, she went to her mother's and "Sam" went to his sister's. Then, in a few days, "Sam" volunteered and went to the war.

Thus far in her story the plaintiff had clear sailing, but when she offered in evidence a certificate of marriage, A. H. Hummel, who appeared for Devere, objected, and it was simply admitted as corroborative evidence.

The pièce de résistance of the trial was then spread before his honor. It was a letter from "Sam," breathing forth love and affection to a "dearest wife." It was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, CITY POINT, Va.,
Jan. 31, 1865.

My Dearest Wife: I received your ever welcome letter and was happy to hear from you and you are well. My dear if you dont want me to stay when my time is up to satisfy you I will stay home as long as I live to please you and make you happy is all I live for in this world for I cant describe with my pen how much I love you from morn until night you are never out of my mind and you cant enmangy how happy I felt when I read part of your letter where you say that your love is to strong for me to be seperated from you but if it was twice as strong it could not ballance mine for you I love you dearer than ever I did and the time is not far distant till we will meet to part no more if God spares me it is only 23 days more to wait until I clasp the darling of my heart if we shall meet never to part again.

M dear, When I am distarged I will rec. 350 dollars from the Genl. which I will bring home to you give my love to mother, Mike, Dan also and all my sisters tell Dan to be down to Jersey City ferry on the night of the 23d. to meet me for if God spares me I will be there.

Give my love to my mother Mr. Shimpton and all enquiring friends.

No more at present.

From your loving and devoted and never forgetting husband. SAM.

Direct as before
Sam DeVere
Genl Grants H. Q.
City Point Va.

If the defendant wrote the letter thirty years ago, as plaintiff claims he did, the love that dictated it is a thing of the past, for immediately upon seeing it he exclaimed, in hardened tones, "I never wrote that letter!"

An effort was then made to prove the marriage certificate by Thomas O. Conant, a son of the Rev. Dr. Conant, long since dead. Mr. Conant testified that the signature was that of his father, but that the certificate had not been filled in by him.

Devere testified in his own behalf, and denied that he had ever loved the plaintiff, or had married her before Dr. Conant or any one else. He said he never lived with her as his wife at her mother's house, but admitted that the marriage was once suggested to him, and that he then "skipped out," and went to the war.

He was wrathful when interrogated about the letter. He admitted that he was at Gold Point the day the letter is dated, but strenuously denied that he had written it, or authorized it to be written. He said that after his discharge he became a player, and that during the past thirty years he acted about New-York, and that the plaintiff had never before claimed him as her own.

That closed the case. The papers were taken, and decision was reserved. Abraham Levy appeared for the plaintiff.

NOW CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Mr. Levy Prosecutes His Agents and Becomes Defendant.

Isaac Levy was placed on trial yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of perjury, growing out of an attempt to extradite Adolph and Montagu Bernard from England. While a jury was being secured for Levy's trial, Adolph Bernard was on his way to Ludlow Street Jail on Levy's complaint in a civil suit.

In his complaint, on which he secured Bernard's arrest, Levy, who hails from London, declared that he employed the defendant in October, 1891, to represent him in this country, and fixed up an office, and consigned large quantities of furs to him. He says that he came to this country in 1893, and that Bernard submitted to him a report showing that he had on hand a stock worth $26,000.

Levy then went to Montreal. Returning after several weeks, he says he found that the Bernards had decamped with his stock, having converted it to their own use.

Levy began a civil suit to recover the value of his furs, and then set the criminal authorities at work. He had got so far as to secure the indictment of the Bernards when it was discovered by the District Attorney that he was trying to use the criminal courts to influence the civil action. He was therefore indicted for perjury, committed April 24, 1894.

Levy's trial was adjourned as soon as the jury was obtained until to-day. Adolph Bernard will have to give $10,000 bail for his liberation from Ludlow Street Jail, unless he can get the order of arrest vacated.

GEN. DUNCAN'S MEMORY HONORED.

Eulogistic Resolutions Passed by the Local Bar.

A large number of members of the local bar met yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, in the Federal Building, to take action in regard to the recent demise of Gen. Samuel A. Duncan. United States Circuit Judge W. J. Wallace presided and pronounced a eulogy on the character of the deceased. There were also on the bench Judge Shipman, Judge Lacombe, Judge Coxe and Judge Brown.

Leonard E. Curtis proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Gen. Samuel A. Duncan, this bar suffers the loss of one whose place cannot easily be filled. His career from the beginning has demonstrated ability, zeal, and thoroughness, making him equal to every position to which he was called. Graduating with distinguished honors, the outbreak of the war found him an instructor at his college, Dartmouth. The devotion to duty for which he was peculiarly distinguished called him to the field. His career in arms was brilliant.

Resolved, That the United States District Attorney be requested to present these resolutions to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for this circuit, and to ask that they be spread upon its records.

Resolved, That the sincere sympathies of this meeting are hereby tendered to the family of our deceased brother in their sudden bereavement.

The resolutions were seconded by Edmund Wetmore, S. G. Clarke, F. H. Betts, W. G. Witter, and Benjamin F. Lee, all of whom spoke in eulogistic terms of the deceased lawyer.

IMPORTANT ADMIRALTY DECISION.

Consignees Relieved of a General Average Accounting.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, Marine Branch, yesterday handed down a decision of general interest to shippers. It was in disposition of the suit of William H. Van den Toorn, as agent of the Netherlands Steamship Company, against Thomas Fleming and others, to enforce the payment of a general average contribution against the consignees of the cargo on board the steamship Schiedam, from Rotterdam.

When a few miles off Sandy Hook it was discovered that the main shaft of the steamer had cracked, and it was temporarily repaired, but before reaching port the shaft broke in two.

A general average account was afterward adjusted, amounting in all to $17,508.65.

The steamship company claimed that the repairs were undertaken to try to save the salvage, and sought to recover from the several consignees of the cargo.

The Court did not recognize the right to enforce payment from consignees, and ruled that the repairs were in the ordinary line of right and duty, and dismissed the libel with costs.

WAS LAUGHED AT BY A SERVANT.

One of the Reasons Why Mr. Simon Seeks Divorce.

The action brought by Sigmont Simon, the retired clothier, against his wife Jennie for decree of separation on the ground of abandonment was on trial yesterday, before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Special Term of the Superior Court.

Mrs. Simon is the daughter of Michael Sampter, a millionaire clothing merchant. She had numerous quarrels with her husband, who is an invalid, and finally left him in February, 1894, because he discharged a French housemaid against her protests. Mrs. Simon is living now with her two children in her father's home.

Mr. Simon was the first witness yesterday. He testified to his marriage in 1885, and the discharge of the French maid. He said that the maid and his wife talked French in his presence. He could not understand them, but knew that they were making fun of him.

The case was adjourned until to-day, when Mr. Simon will resume his testimony.

LARGE COMPENSATIONS AWARDED.

The Victims of Two Accidents Recover Substantial Sums.

Louis Rouss yesterday recovered a big verdict against the New-York Biscuit Company for personal injuries. The suit was tried in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, and the jury awarded Rouss $10,000.

Rouss, while working in the defendant's factory, had the tips of his right hand crushed so badly that the hand had to be amputated. He sued to recover $20,000 damages.

In another accident case, tried before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, the jury gave a verdict for $5,000. James Roberts, a brakeman, was the plaintiff in this case. The New-York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was defendant. Roberts sued to recover $50,000 damages for the loss of his right leg, through being struck by a low bridge at South Mount Vernon on March 21 last.

Seeks Her Children's Society.

Mrs. Halliburton Fales secured a divorce from her husband out in Washington in 1893. Under the decree she was to have the custody of their two children six months in the year and her divorced husband was to have them for the other six months.

Mrs. Fales remarried after the divorce and is now Mrs. Margaret K. C. Beale. She and her former husband both live in this city, having come here last year. Mr. Fales, it is alleged, refuses to surrender the children to his former wife, and yesterday Mrs. Beale obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court, directing her husband to produce the children—Dorothy and Halliburton Fales—in court at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

Secures a Handsome Commission.

By direction of Judge Freedman a jury in the Superior Court yesterday gave Truman H. Baldwin a verdict for $5,600 against Amos R. Eno. Mr. Baldwin claimed this amount as commissions for his efforts in securing an increased award on some property taken for the Cathedral Parkway.

The Commissioners awarded Mr. Eno $25,000, with which he was dissatisfied, and through the efforts of the plaintiff this was afterward increased by the Commissioners to $52,000, or an increase of $23,000.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Abraham Levy moved yesterday, before Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for a dismissal of the indictment against ex-Sergt. Felix McKenna, who was formerly under Capt. Dougherty, and is charged with taking a bribe from Mrs. Thurlow, keeper of a disorderly house. Mr. Levy said he either wanted an immediate trial of McKenna or the dismissal of the indictment. District Attorney Fellows asked that the motion stand over until Monday for argument. Justice Ingraham granted this request.

—The Grand Jury to-day dismissed the complaint against Wilhelmina Thompson, sometimes called, "Tommy, the Man." The complaint was that of assault on Madeleine Marshall. Assistant District Attorney Battle went before Magistrate Simms, at the Tombs Police Court, and the latter consented to commit Wilhelmina to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for examination as to her mental condition.

—Frank Fisher, alias James French, who was arrested in Denison, Iowa, on suspicion of having stolen $1,640 from the Post Office at Nyack, N. Y., last April, was landed here yesterday in the custody of a United States Marshal. He was taken before United States Commissioner Shields and held in $2,500 bail for examination.

—Justice Russell of the Supreme Court, on the application of Wyllys Ashton and others, stockholders of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, has reduced the assessment made by the Board of Tax Commissioners on the stock of the bank from $78 a share, to $55 a share, on the ground that it was grossly excessive.

—In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, yesterday, a jury returned a verdict for $2,548.60 for the plaintiff in the suit of John T. Williams against The Coeoritype Company of West Virginia, for rent of the building occupied by the defendant's coupons at 32 Lafayette Place.

—Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, yesterday, sentenced Antonio Caldaro to eleven years and ten months in the State prison. Caldaro was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree last week, for the killing of Michael Pascinto, at 345 West Broadway.

—Bernard Foglio convicted on Oct. 15 of manslaughter in the first degree, for killing his wife, was yesterday sentenced to fifteen years in State prison by Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

—Judge Gildersleeve in the Superior Court yesterday granted Mrs. Alpha O. Wolfe a counsel fee of $25 in a suit brought against her by her husband, Albert B. Wolfe, for an absolute divorce.

—Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, signed a decree granting an absolute divorce to Ernest W. Leubers, Jr., from Louise Vandevoort Leubers.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 571—George L. Wheeler, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the defendant in error. No counsel appeared for the plaintiff in error.

The call for Friday, Oct. 25, will be as follows: Nos. 3, original; 429, 196, 528, (and 529,) 424, 547, 517, 493, 503, 623.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.
57—Germania Bank vs. La Follette. At 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases. 1—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle-Feeding Company. 2—Washburn vs. National Wall Paper Company. 3—Albany Steam Trap Company vs. Worthington. 4—Edison vs. Lawton & Co. 5—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Northern Pacific Railway Company. 6—Same vs. same. 7—Same vs. same. 8—Sheuer vs. Muller. 9—Blumer vs. National Starch Manufacturing Company. 10—Mergenthaler Linotype Company vs. Ridder.
Cases Noted.—11—United States vs. Lyens. 12—Same vs. same. 13—Hanifen vs. Boessneck. 14—Same vs. Victor. 15—Same vs. Stern. 16—Same vs. Raritan Woolen Mills. 17—Same vs. Kupper. 18—Same vs. Meyer. 19—Sherry vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company. 20—Laughlin vs. United States Rolling Stock Company. 21—Emanuel vs. Carey. 22—Davis, &c., vs. Bowers. 23—Same vs. Israel. 24—Same vs. Mullenhouse. 25—Sidell vs. Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Court opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.
10—Reminder Lock Company vs. Water Overflow Prevention Company. 12—A. B. Dick & Co. vs. Henry. 48—Griswold vs. Kelmer Manufacturing Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Grannis and Hurd Lumber Company vs. Richard Deeves, appellant.—Argued by A. C. Thomas for appellant; M. H. Cardoso for respondent.
William H. Armstrong, appellant, vs. Lake Champlain Granite Company.—Argued by Richard L. Hand for appellant; Chester B. McLaughlin for respondent.
Charles N. Williams vs. Nathaniel C. Boynton, Essex County Clerk, appellant.—Argued by Chester B. McLaughlin for appellant; Richard L. Hand for respondent.
The calendar for Friday is: Nos. 275, 790, 307, 1024, 296, 35, 105, 311.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class I.—1—First National Bank of Litchfield vs. Lott.
Class IV.—2—Murphy vs. Fay. 3—Goldman vs. Miller.
Class VI.—4—Rathbun vs. Newman.
Class VII.—5—Cook vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 6—Kelly vs. Carter. 7—Kopiszky vs. Boehm.
Class VIII.—8—Babbitt Coin Actuated Machine Company vs. Babbitt. 9—Siegel vs. Kennedy. 10—Matter of Bozeman. 11—Rothschild vs. Klein. 12—Matter of Ramson. 13—O'Rourke vs. Hanchett. 14—Schroeder vs. Ducker. 15—Ochs vs. Morning Journal Association. 16—Astor Place Bank vs. Jones. 17—Folger vs. Judson. 18—Durnin vs. McLochlin. 19—Craghead vs. Craghead Manufacturing Company. 20—Murray vs. Brooks. 21—Matter of Johnson Extract Wool Company. 22—Krauss vs. Lauterbach. 23—Weil vs. Gewirz. 24—Matter of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Company. 25—Rosenbaum vs. Zippert. 26—Koch vs. Zink. 27—Hoolan vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 28.—Berg vs. Berg. 29—People, &c., vs. Powers. 30—People, &c., vs. Sullivan. 31—People, &c., vs. Leonard. 32—People, &c., vs. Coleman. 33—People, &c., vs. Langhorst. 34—People, &c., vs. Botens. 35—Meyer vs. Cooper Pharmacy Company. 36—Bromell vs. Aztec Chewing Gum Company. 37—Shaler & Hall Quarry Company vs. Ryan. 38—Bank of British North America vs. Boyle. 39—Matter of Hubbard. 40—Higgins vs. La Farge.
SUPREME COUDT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Demurrers—317—People, &c., vs. Bull. 316—Phoenix Bridge Company vs. New-Jersey Steel and Iron Company.
Law and Fact.—2101—Warnier vs. Boesnack. 2866 Dowden vs. Schuyler. 1528—Todd vs. Eighmire 2028—Lord vs. Lord. 8303—Martin vs. De Forest. 2538—Bendheim vs. Morrow. 3099—Rapier vs. Rapier. 2643—Edson vs. Bartow. 3287—Ridgeway vs. Symons. 3017—Pendergast vs. Greenfield. 1984—Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 2428—Clark vs. Farrell. 3250—Buchanan vs. Little. 2577—Stiefel vs. New-York Novelty Company.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar Clear. Elevated railroad cases only.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.
CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
Short Causes.—7446—Goldman vs. Junge. 7447—Same vs. same. 7410—Coleman vs. Spencer. 6970—Hecht vs. Barnes. 7454—Greacen vs. Levine. 7282—Merrill vs. Stimmel. 6869—O'Leary vs. Electric Construction and Supply Company. 7052—Cole vs. Baldwin. 7261—Schermerhorn vs. King. 7433—Lopez vs. Duffy. 6535—Dersch vs. Kelly. 6402—Wallace vs. Byrnes. 7479—Meyer vs. Keve. 7424—McCue vs. O'Brien. 7022—Edelstein vs. Central National Bank.
Regular Calendar.—3593—Baldwin vs. Goldsmith. 3316—Rosenbaum vs. Patterson. 3831—Grant vs. Walsh. 7472—Weiss vs. Prager. 3250—Peters vs. Foster. 2221—Deutsch vs. Perkins. 3562—Mairs vs. Buckl.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3117½.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 28.
COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.
COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
23—Walsh vs. Calvin. 1—Homans vs. Dounce. 110—Merriam vs. Burridge.
COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.
26—Matthews vs. Van Orden.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called. Case on.
Short Causes.—2081—Davis vs. Nelke. 2833—German Exchange Bank vs. Kreiger. 2834—Same vs. same. 3195—Schultz vs. Hay. 3375—Cameron vs. Fraser. 3345—Burke vs. Tinsdale. 3194—Carmley vs. Associated Physicians and Surgeons. 3389—Daly vs. Warren. 3393—Jennings vs. Henry.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.
SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Drugo, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 637—Dressler vs. Fersenheimer. 653—Oviatt vs. Oviatt. 574—Miller vs. Miller.
SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.
520—Simon vs. Simon.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Short Causes.—1430—Hecht vs. Hecht. 1487—Hetherington vs. Gage. 1553—Armstrong vs. Cooke. 1655—Ensign vs. Hooker. 1563—Clark vs. Warren. 1610—McCormack vs. The Mayor, &c.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1162.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Jennet Martin, Hannah G. Gerry, Sarah Ryan, Clara Frohlick. At 2 P. M.: Joseph Dolinck, Henry A. Maxman.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear. 431—Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 490—Higgins vs. Leatham. 145—Pelser vs. Strauss. 148—Ullmann vs. Mahler. 161—Gregor vs. McKee. 152—Wimpfenheimer vs. Moschowitz. 182—Coddich vs. Morrison. 334—Ganz vs. Smith. 364—Lindenmeyer vs. Hodge. 365—Goodfriend vs. McMullan. 396—Kuchnofsky vs. Berman. 379—Spirit of the Times vs. Sire. 380—Patterson vs. same. 270—Herzog vs. Kohn. 333—Schnieder vs. Leistner. 344—Pawa vs. Duane. 447—Sorrell vs. Maloney.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Calendar clear. 433—Tausek vs. Crompton. 437—McCoy vs. Cram. 477—Garcia vs. Globe Fire Insurance Company. 478—Same vs. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company. 479—Same vs. Broadway Insurance Company. 480—Same vs. Citizens' Insurance Company.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT—Trial term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.
2676—Lessner vs. Lutjens. 2338—Millott vs. Roanzone. 2703—Newcombe vs. Eagleton. 1625—Herrick vs. Hutchinman. 2508—Watkins vs. Peters. 2641—Hahn vs. Greenwold. 2650—Albinger vs. Bradley. 2634—Wendland vs. Meyerhoefel. 2558—American Exchange Bank vs. Baldwin. 2240—Clark vs. Consolidated Stock and Produce Company. 2639—Kessel vs. Hoffman. 2251—Charles H. Fuller Advertising Agency vs. same. 2509—Ingersoll vs. Davis. 2640—Alexander vs. Campbell. 2555—Moran vs. Clampell. 2636—Tappeh vs. Byrne. 2715—Kantrowitz vs. Pakas. 2625—Weber vs. Scott Ice and Coal Company. 2640—Trevett vs. Clark. 2660—Railway Advertising Agency vs. Récamier Manufacturing Company. 2639—Kessel vs. Keve. 2749—Mayer vs. Margolies. 1684—Frank vs. Taylor. 2706—Boughton vs. Rand. 2690—Stifter vs. Boggs. 2726—State Bank vs. Halpern.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4955½.
COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorenys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.
1—David Hannigan.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.
1—John Benedetto. 2—John Murphy. 3—Georgie Smith. 4—John Anthony Payne. 5—Anthony Peraitia. 6—Morris Aronovitoh and Frank Krige. 7—Charles D. Graham. 8—William Brown. 9—Joseph Chinnock. 10—Michael Meyer. 11—William Dunphy and Hiram Seeley. 12—Henry Schultz.
Pleadings.—1—James Humphreys. 2—Kellman Niedleman. 3—Meyer Lustberg. 4—John Feeney. 5—John Chett. 6—Payne, Alias Peter Thompseph Kanders. 8—Joseph Menogue. 9—Joseph J. Metzger and Joseph Fisher. 10—Maggie Morris. 11—William Fergus. 12—George C. Walker. 13—Harry Cohen. 14—John J. Duffield.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.
1—Isaac Levy. 2—Philip Levy. 3—Leon Schon. 4—Richard J. Conors. 5—James White. 6—Michael McGinnis. 7—Joseph Mullen. 8—John Scarlio.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.
1—Joseph Stevens. 2—Alfred Ingram. 3—Frederick Scherer and William Cumow. 4—Charles Lockman. 5—Walter Dunn. 6—Albert Hinton. 7—John Genheimer. 8—Emma Goby, alias Emma Parker. 9—Louis H. Roth. 10—Rosie Bachman. 11—Valentine Nachman. 12—James Epstein. 13—William Gray. 14—Sylvester F. Russell and Frank Fox. 15—William D. Huston, Jr. 16—William Stanley. 17—Peter Donohue. 18—William Davis.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Matter of Commercial Alliance Insurance Company—William H. Willis. Matter of Gilsey—George H. Hart. Suckert vs. Sucker—George M. Van Hoesen.
COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Zimmerman vs. Kirchner—Emmet R. Olcott. Kruger vs. Meyer—Edward H. Hawke, Jr.
SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Gutwillig vs. Wiederman—Arthur Smith.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Matter of Walter D. Starr Company—Walter D. Starr.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.—Short cause calendar.
1561—Matter of Delisle, &c. 2724—Gallagher vs. Lent. 2623—Bird vs. Eppinger. 2813—Walker vs. Domestic Publishing Company. 1907—Rothschild vs. Wigham. 2411—Fulton Bank vs. Reed. 2235—Mercier vs. Reis. 2406—Soper vs. Treanor. 2642—May vs. Albertson. 3019—Lee vs. Ensign. 2701—Freel vs. Fagan. 2962—Meurer vs. Hagan. Foster vs. Case and another. McNamara vs. Wright.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.
31—Kuhn vs. Kuhn et al. 41—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company vs. City of Brooklyn. 199—Kabatchnick vs. KabatChinick. 200—Arthur, Jr., vs. Kellogg. 115—Dobbin vs. Dalton. 167—Wickham vs. Roby. 203—Salling vs. De Roy et al. 208—Woodhaven Gaslight Company vs. Citizens Gaslight Company. 210—Furguson vs. Hunter. 211—Fisher vs. Fischer. 214—Beach vs. Hurlbutt. 218—Sellew vs. Minto. 166—Nutting vs. Pell. 226—Bossong vs. Hinman.
CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.— Part II.—Clement, J.
Short Cause Calendar.—2866—Luguer vs. Devenny. 2711—Bell vs. Devlin. 2752—Frazier et al. vs. Thompson.
Regular Calendar.—1383—Spicer vs. Martin. 2778—York, Infant, vs. Wissel. 1225—Keating vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1264—Price vs. Seebeck et al. 605—Dight, infant, &c., vs. Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company. 2728—Dempsey, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 1315—Skinner vs. Overton. 1378—Heidelberger vs. Wray. 378—Danaher et al. vs. Jeffrey. 984—McMahon vs. Brooklyn Cooperage Company. 2869—Evans, administrator, vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company. 1163—Smith, Jr., infant, vs. Wilson. 1311—Walker vs. Metcalf. 1301—Reilly vs. Marston et al. 1113—Gillespie vs. O'Connor. 107—Spiess vs. Murch. 987—Joyce vs. Niemitz. 565—Bruce vs. Pearce. 1094—Bruce vs. Pearce. 541—Cook vs. Pabst. 934—Hatcher vs. Smith. 1314—Woolnough, administrator, vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1420.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...6:23|Sun sets...5:06|Moon sets...11:27

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:44	12:52	6:40	7:14
Governors Island	1:11	1:17	7:20	8:00
Hell Gate	3:04	3:10	8:48	9:28

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 25.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Oct. 17
City of Augusta	Savannah	Oct. 22
Gregory	Barbados	Oct. 17
Lampasas	Galveston	Oct. 16
Panama	Bordeaux	Oct. 9
Panama	Havana	Oct. 21
Picqua	Gibraltar	Oct. 11
Rotterdam	Amsterdam	Oct. 12
St. Paul	Southampton	Oct. 10
Wells City	Matanzas	Oct. 11

SATURDAY, OCT. 26.

City of Birmingham	Savannah	Oct. 22
El Sol	New-Orleans	Oct. 21
France	London	Oct. 11
La Bourgogne	Havre	Oct. 19
Rosshire	Gibraltar	Oct. 12
Umbria	Liverpool	Oct. 19

SUNDAY, OCT. 27.

Moravia	Hamburg	Oct. 13
Orinoco	Bermuda	Oct. 24

MONDAY, OCT. 28.

Caracas	La Guayra	Oct. 22
Circassia	Glasgow	Oct. 17
Delcomyn	St. Lucia	Oct. 20
El Rio	New-Orleans	Oct. 28
Mobile	London	Oct. 17
Nomadic	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Seguranca	Havana	Oct. 24

TUESDAY, OCT. 29.

Alleghany	Kingston	Oct. 24
Concho	Galveston	Oct. 23
Dresden	Bermuda	Oct. 17
Martello	Hull	Oct. 14
Noordland	Antwerp	Oct. 19
Peninsular	Lisbon	Oct. 14
Saale	Genoa	Oct. 17
Trave	Bremen	Oct. 19
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Oct. 16

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Grecian Prince	Oct. 25	Montevid'o	2-4 Stone St.
Isleworth	Oct. 25	Chile	47 Cedar St.
Colorado	Oct. 25	Brunswick	Pier E. R.
Algonquin	Oct. 25	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Prins Willem I.	Oct. 26	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Persia	Oct. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Alsatia	Oct. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Buffalo	Oct. 26	Hull	21-22 State St.
Hekla	Oct. 26	Christiania	28 State St.
Ardandrose	Oct. 26	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Audgate	Oct. 26	London	21-22 State St.
Saratoga	Oct. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Leibnitz	Oct. 26	Pernab'co	19 Whit'al St.
Gulf of Akaba	Oct. 26	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Campania	Oct. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Panama	Oct. 27	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Peninsular	Oct. 28	Azores	29 Broadway.
Taurio	Oct. 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Bermiole	Oct. 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Oct. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Llandaff City	Oct. 29	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Advance	Oct. 30	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
City of Para	Oct. 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Caribbee	Oct. 30	Wind'd Isl's	39 Broadway.
Teutonic	Oct. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Italia	Oct. 30	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Belgravia	Oct. 31	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Rotterdam	Oct. 31	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Martello	Nov. 1	Hull	21-22 State St.
Ontario	Nov. 2	London	21-22 State St.
Picqua	Nov. 2	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Saale	Nov. 2	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Nov. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Tjomo	Nov. 4	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Mobile	Nov. 4	London	4 Broadway.
Orcassia	Nov. 4	Glasgow	29 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Nov. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Georgia	Nov. 2	Stettin	37 Broadway.
Umbria	Nov. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Italia	Nov. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Monomoy	Nov. 2	Leith	29 Broadway.
France	Nov. 5	London	15 Whit'al St.
Nomadic	Nov. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Wells City	Nov. 5	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Alesia	Nov. 5	Barcelona	47 South St.
Dona Maria	Nov. 5	Azores	102 Broad St.
Rialto	Nov. 6	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
Lahn	Nov. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Nov. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Nov. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Nov. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	Nov. 6	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Rotterdam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Garrick	Nov. 7	Antwerp	Busk&Jevons.
Niagara	Nov. 7	Nassau	113 Wall St.
State of Neb.	Nov. 21	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Venetia	Nov. 21	Gothenb'rg	37 Broadway.
Ohio	Nov. 9	Hull	21-22 State St.
Lucania	Nov. 9	Liverpool	4 Bow

WILL CUT THE MAJORITY

Democrats Expect to Make Large Gains in Massachusetts.

WILLIAMS'S STRONG UP-HILL RACE

His Suggestion of a Tribune of the People Meets with Popular Favor—The City Campaign in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The embarrassments under which the Democrats labor this year are not sufficient to prevent their making an energetic campaign. Less ardent partisans would have been dazed by an opposition plurality of 65,000 and by the adventitious circumstances which have this year combined to make the Republican candidate the especial favorite of the Democratic rank and file. A less earnest State Committee would have relaxed its efforts when deprived of the active support of orators eminent in the party. But the vigor, earnestness, and good judgment displayed thus far by George Fred Williams, the Gubernatorial candidate, have been such as not only to win the applause of his opponents, but to raise the hopes of his party, and to invigorate its bone and sinew.

Mr. Williams very shrewdly called into being an issue upon which to base his canvass. This was the need of an official to represent the people before legislative committees and executive boards when corporate power is seeking new privileges. Upon this issue he is speaking nightly in all parts of the Commonwealth, with the hope not of being himself elected Governor, but of inducing the voters to send to the Legislature Democrats who will endeavor to create such a tribune of the people. He has pointed out with great force of illustration the necessity of a Solicitor General, as he would term this official, demonstrating the one-sidedness of nearly all the hearings of the sort alluded to—the petitioning corporation being represented by the ablest of counsel and the other side not represented at all. The commission or committee to which the petition is addressed hears, of course, but one side—has no official knowledge that there is another side—and in the majority of instances decides the matter, as is the custom of courts, according to the weight of evidence.

The only answer that has been made to this presentation of notorious facts is that the Attorney General is already intrusted with this duty. But, as matter of fact, the advisory duties of that official, together with his duty in capital cases, occupy his time to the full; and he never appears in the capacity of a defender of popular rights unless upon request of some branch of the executive department in a case in court. The cogency of Mr. Williams's arguments, together with his attractiveness as an orator, and the wide publicity given his speeches by the newspapers of both parties, lead to the belief that his efforts will result in increasing the size of the Democratic minority in the Legislature to a fruitful extent, and thus leading up to a reform of incalculable importance and magnitude.

The wrestling match between the Republican Party and the A. P. A., of which mention has heretofore been made in THE TIMES dispatches, goes on apace. The Music Hall mass meeting last week came within an ace of being broken up by the "patriotic" element in anger, because Congressman Morse, its idol, was not permitted to speak, and had been advised by the bosses to absent himself from the hall. At the same meeting Gov. Greenhalge was greeted by a storm of hooting and applause, and even Lieut. Gov. Wolcott, whose popularity is proverbial, was received with anything but the customary warmth because he had, only two nights before, squarely antagonized the Know-Nothing movement.

The leaders of both parties by no means assured of the result of the election. They probably do not doubt Mr. Greenhalge's re-election, but that he will receive anything like his plurality of last year no one believes. At the convention 391 delegates voted for Morse and 400 or so refrained from voting. These delegates are popularly supposed to represent something like 40,000 voters. It is not difficult, therefore, to foresee an extensive deficit when the ballots come to be counted, a deficit which cannot be made up unless the foreign-born element of the Democratic Party shall rally to the support of Messrs. Greenhalge and Wolcott. This curious condition of things is by no means unlikely to arise.

Joseph Quincy, who was Mr. Cleveland's first Assistant Secretary of State, and who resigned to come home and rally the party in Boston, has taken the field for the Mayoralty. This election will come one month after the Gubernatorial election, and will for various reasons be a very torrid affair. The present Mayor, Mr. Curtis, will, beyond question, be renominated by the Republicans. In a city which has 20,000 Democratic majority in a National election he ought to have no chance of winning, but the Democratic organization is so split up by strife of various sorts that unless Mr. Quincy is able to subjugate two or three warring cliques another Republican victory is practically assured in advance.

Register To-day! The hours in this city are from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and in Brooklyn from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M. To-morrow will be the last day of registration.

Mr. Nichols Must Pay the Note.

A jury in Part I. of the City Court yesterday returned a verdict for $171.15 against Charles H. Nichols, prominent in Harlem society, in a suit that was on trial before Judge Fitzsimons. The suit was on a promissory note, and was brought by Durland's Riding Academy Company.

The plaintiff alleged that Mr. Nichols bought from the company, Jan. 22, 1894, a gray mare called Fawn and a wagon for $115, and a set of harness for $25. Mr. Nichols gave his check for $140, and his promissory not for a like amount. Subsequently Mr. Nichols claimed that the mare was not sound, as warranted, and declined to pay the note.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK, NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, southerly winds, slightly warmer.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer, south to west winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, light, variable winds, slightly warmer. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. GEORGIA, generally fair, probably cloudy in extreme northern portion, variable winds. ALABAMA, generally fair, and light variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, preceded by light showers in northern portion, variable winds. LOUISIANA, generally fair, possibly light local showers in extreme northern portion, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, east to south winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, westerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, clearing in western portion, south to west winds, slightly warmer. TENNESSEE, fair, preceded by light local showers, westerly winds. KENTUCKY, generally fair, preceded by light local showers in western portion, westerly winds, slightly warmer. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, except in extreme southern portion, local showers in the morning, westerly winds, warmer. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, westerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, northwesterly winds, backing to southwesterly. MISSOURI, generally fair, possibly local showers in extreme southeast portion in the early morning, warmer, southwesterly winds. IOWA, fair, westerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. KANSAS, fair, westerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. NEBRASKA, fair, westerly, shifting to southerly, winds, warmer in western portion. MINNESOTA, fair, northerly winds, shifting to southwesterly, warmer in northwestern portion. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, westerly winds, and warmer. COLORADO, fair, variable winds, warmer in northern portion. WYOMING, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, westerly winds.

The barometer has fallen in the central valleys and lake regions, and north of Montana. It has risen slightly in the South Atlantic States, over North Dakota, and in the central plateau regions, and it is highest over the central Rocky Mountain region, and continues high in the Southern States, and is low north of the lower lake region. Fair weather continues, except in the central Mississippi Valley, where light local showers are reported. It is warmer, except in the South Atlantic States nad North Dakota, where it is slightly colder. Generally fair weather will continue, with warmer southerly winds on the Atlantic coast. Local showers are likely to occur in the central Mississippi Valley.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Sales of Flats in East 77th Street —Details of the Various Offerings at Auction.

Messrs. C. R. Gregor & Son have sold for Oppenheimer & Metzger the four lots, 420 to 426 West Twentieth Street, 100 by 109, recently bought from the Delamater estate. Mr. Livingston will erect three five-story flats on the site.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold to Louis Stern, at $20,000 each, the two five-story brick and stone apartments, 332 and 334 East Seventy-seventh Street, south side, between First and Second Avenues, each 25 by 102.2.

Mr. James L. Wells sold under foreclosure, at $5,400, to Smith Williamson, the two-story frame dwelling 536 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, south side, 245 feet east of Morris Avenue, 25 by 114.10.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure, at $56,600, to W. E. D. Stokes, the four-story brick dwelling at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, 30 by 65 by irregular.

Messrs. James Bleecker & Son sold under foreclosure at $13,000, to the plaintiffs, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the three-story brick dwelling 28 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 390.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11.

The offerings at 59 Liberty Street were withdrawn.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,887 Second Avenue, west side, 75.5 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $18,620.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward J. Bradley, referee, 149 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 260 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,655.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John M. Tierney, referee, 153 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 233.4 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20.10 by 100, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,980.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Hugh R. Garden, referee, 537 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 90.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,460.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Columbus Avenue, north side, 50 feet west of Unionport Road, by B. Levy, owner, a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,850.

Grant Avenue, 378 feet west of Unionport Road, by same, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,850.

Mott Avenue, east side, 450 feet north of Ellis Place, by Mrs. E. W. Weeks, for a one-story frame carriage house; cost, $350.

Sedgwick Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Burnside Avenue, by Rosa Prowler, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 130 feet west of Park Avenue, by Frederick Brandt, for two five-story brick flats; cost, $30,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by Andrew J. Kerwin & Son, for two five-story brick flats; cost, $36,000.

Courtlandt Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, by William Gerhardt, for a one-story brick workshop; cost, $300.

No. 357 Rivington Street and No. 56 Tompkins Street, by John G. Weber, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,200.

Beach Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, by Casper E. Charlton, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $700.

No. 1,220 Fulton Street, by George W. Forsyth, alterations to a four-story front and one-story rear brick warehouse; cost, $800.

Morris Avenue, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, by Mary J. Price, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Franklin Street, south side, 185 feet west of Broadway, by Denison P. Chesebro, alterations to a three-story brick store and loft; cost, $6,000.

No. 220 to 224 West Houston Street, by D. J. Christie & Co., alterations to a one and three story brick factory; cost, $70,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. George E. Lovett & Co. have sold for the Gilbert-Potter estate, to H. M. Benedict, at $12,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 237 Washington Avenue, 20 by 50 by 120.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Douglass Street, north side, 270 feet west of Fifth Avenue, three-story brick apartment house, John B. Beutzler, owner; cost, $5,000.

Pool Street, Gold Street, east side, one-story brick storage building, E. R. Squibbs & Co., owners; cost, $3,000.

Gates Avenue, north side, 50 feet west of Knickerbocker Avenue, two three-story apartment houses, H. Grasman, owner; cost, $8,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 24.

37TH ST, 218 West; Emma W. Bahrenburg and husband to William J. Ginger $30,000
34TH ST, 326 West; Mary Walsh et al. to Ellen Walsh 21,500
98-9; Virginia W. Blanchard to Edward A. Manice 1
8TH AV, o s, 74 ft n of 33d St, 24.8x100; Thomas L. Burnett and husband to Townsend Dickinson, trustee, &c..... 38,000
17TH ST, 152 West; Frank Geis and others to Mary R. Geis 1
87TH ST, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; James Carlew and wife to Heyman Gershel..... 1
81ST ST, 19 East; Frederick A. Constable and another, executors, &c., to Chalmers Wood 34,000
68TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5; Moses Schloss, executor of Henrietta Hildburghauser, to John D. Crimmins 43,000
115TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Emeline Annette and husband to August H. Ruck 7,000
BANK ST, s s, 103 ft w of 4th St, 22.1 x75; John T. Millard, referee, to William T. Erickson 8,500
128TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 20x99.11; Michael Greenspecht and wife to Benjamin Lichtenstein..... 25,000
114TH ST, 340 East; George J. Schnieder to Henrich C. L. Sander..... 1
111TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.11; William Picken and wife to Jno. Pohalski 1
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 34.7 ft s of 102d St, 16.7x75; Charles H. and Samuel Louis and wives to Henry Schwinger....
122D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Pleasant Av, 176.10x— to 123d St x61.8 to Harlem River x— to beginning; also pier and bulkhead, &c.; Joseph H. Godwin and wife to Thomas Patten 26,600
122D ST, n s, 74 ft e of Pleasant Av, 26x201.10 ft s of 123d St x26x201.10; same to same 6,250
100TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 17.8x98; William P. Kroll and wife to Joseph T. Bough, ex property 1
142D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Albert Schneider and another, executors of Margaretha Messenfelder, to Albert Schneider and wife 1
142D ST, 316 West; Mary Schmidt to Frederick Stida 22,000
96TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 200x100.11; John E. Hubbard to Edward Hirsh 1
AMSTERDAM AV, 865; James D. Askin and wife to Sigmund Bishop 28,000
134TH ST, 225 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Charles A. Eggers and wife to Andrew Braun and Robert Kiefer..... 21,000
WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 126 ft n e of Union Av, 25x119.6; Heinrich C. L. Sander and wife to Dora Fernschild 1
SHEIL ST, s s, 138.8 ft e of 4th Av, 36x100; Emanuele Burdinato and wife to Melissa Covington Gerichten..... 3,500
GRACE AV, w s, 153.2 ft n of Southern Westchester Turnpike, 50x100; Anna E. Lyon to August Boller..... 1,200
LOT 48, map part Hunt Estate, Van Nest Station; Antonio Silva and wife to Giovanna Bertolini 3,600
134TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x84.6 to Southern Boulevard x80.9x 114.9; Sears R. Kelso and wife to Minnie C. Kelso 1
FOREST AV, w s, 118.9 ft s of 150th St, 18.9x87.6; Adrian H. Larkin, referee, to Joseph H. Mahan..... 1,350
LOT 162, map Section A, Vyse Estate, Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Mary F. Carney..... 10
LOT 95, map Section A, Vyse Estate; same to John Browne..... 10
LOT 485, same map; same to Paul J. Gaignat and wife..... 10
LOT 64, same map; same to John E. Quinn 10
LOT 43, same map; same to Anna Wenz. 10
LOT 479, same map; same to Patrick J. Hickey 10
LOT 480, same map; same to Daniel Cavanaugh 10
LOT 387, same map; same to Patrick J. Reville 10
LOT 15, same map; same to Philip J. O'Reilly 10
VYSE AV, n w s, 500 ft s w of Charlotte Place, 25x100; same to Ella B. Henry.. 10
LOT 429, map of Section A Vyse estate; same to John C. Sanders and wife.... 10
HOE AV, w s, 200 ft s of Freeman St, 33.4x77.4x33.5x74.10; same to Marie Toelberg 19
TOPPING ST, w s, 380 ft n of 174th St, 16.8x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell and Mary F. O'Donnell to Mary Moriarty..... 4,200
INTERVALE AV, n corner of 169th St, 58.6x110.2x87.10x110.6, &c; William Walsh to Bridget Walsh..... 1

ANTHONY AV, e s, 125 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x150.7x25.4x155; John D. Beals and wife to Eliza J. Moore..... 5,200
BATHGATE AV, w s, 60.5 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; Amy A. Mull to Josiah Briggs 4,500
TERRACE VIEW AV, n s, 389.10 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 20x70x23.6x70; Manton L. Miller and wife to John D. Silsbee 600
SAME PROPERTY; Frederick E. Camp and another, executors of Hugh N. Camp, to Manton L. Miller..... 1,200

Recorded Leases.

BENJAMIN, George G., to Walter J. Wainwright; 1,143 and 1,141 Broadway, n w corner of 26th St, third, fourth, and fifth floors, &c, 4 8-12 years..... $3,000
KOGH, Augustine, to Frederick Andermann; 951 3d Av, s e corner of 57th St, store, 5 7-12 years..... 2,500
LOSTER, John, to Hugo Bock; store, &c., 867 2d Av, 5 7-12 years..... 1,560
McNALLY, John, to P. Turner; 519 Lexington Av, store, 4 years..... 600
MANGES, Simon, to Samuel Wolfe; store, 91 Christopher St, 5 years..... 780
PETERS, Henry G., to Valentine Krieg; 380 2d Av, store, &c., 4 7-12 years..... 1,116
SOMERVILLE, Robert, to William Moulds; 78 University Place, 4½ years. 5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BRIGGS, Anna M., to Annie M. Atwood; w s of Willis Av, 75 ft s of 141st St, 4 years $2,500
BROWNE, John, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company, Lot 35, map of Vyse estate, 3 years..... 735
BERTOLINI, Giovanni, to Guideta Cavinato; Lot 491, map of Hunt estate, 1 year. 1,800
BISHOP, Raymond, to Daniel D. Askin; e s of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft n of 102d St, 5 years..... 8,000
CAPEN, Charles A., to C. H. Heck; e s of Webster Av, 350 ft s of 171st St, 3 years 1,800
CUTLER, Jennie A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50 East 53d St, 3 years..... 15,000
CAVANAGH, Daniel, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 480, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years 540
CRIMMINS, John D., to Moses Schloss as executor; s s of 68th St, 180 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 25,000
CORDLER, Theodore, and another to William H. Jenks Sons; s e corner of Madison Av and 106th St, 3 years..... 25,000
DODWORTH, Thomas G., and another to Maria Wood and another; s e s of Franklin Av, 290 ft s w of Jefferson St, 3 years 2,500
ERICKSON, William T., to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of Bank St, 103 ft w of West 4th St, 3 years..... 7,000
FOWLER, Clarence M., and wife to A. C. Rintelen; w s of Willis Av, 50 ft s of 141st St, 1 year..... 1,100
FARLEY, John T., and wife to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; s e corner of Columbus Av and 77th St, 1 year. 150,000
FAHL, John C., and wife to Cyrus Hitchcock and another; e s of Forest Av, 198.11 ft n of Cedar St, 3 years..... 2,500
FOSTER, George V., and wife to Mary E. Rogers, 129 East 17th St, 5 years..... 4,000
FUNK, August, and wife to the United Brothers Corporation; n w corner of 113th St and Lexington Av, 5 years..... 10,000
GARDINER, Harriet, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 23d St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year... 18,000
GINGER, William J., and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank of New-York; 218 West 37th St, 1 year..... 13,500
GAIGNAT, Paul J., and wife to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 285, map of Vyse estate, 1 year 600
HECHT, Henrietta, to Bank for Savings; n e corner of Prince and Wooster Sts, 5 years..... 50,000
HAUHART, Marie, to A. J. Hutchins; w s of Union Av, 89 ft n of Denman Place, 1 year 250
HENRY, Ella B., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; n w s of Vyse Av, 500 ft s of Charlotte Place, 2 years 400
HUGHES, Mary J., to N. F. Vought and another; n s of 63d St., 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 343
HIRSH, Edward, to Louis Hildebrand; n s of 96th St, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 38,000
HURBUT, Hannah M., to John F. Steves; s s of 58th St, w ½ of Lot 201, map of Unionport, 1 year..... 2,000
HUNT, James, and others to William J. Clancy; w s of Fulton St, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, 3 years..... 2,800
JAROS, Virginia, and another to Elizabeth Rosenbaum, as guardian; s s of 132d St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 15,000
HIRSH, Edward, to John E. Hubbard; n s of 96th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 3,000
JUNG, Jacob, and others to Amelia A. Gunther and another, executors and trustees; n s of 102d St, 266.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 20,000
KEEGAN, Anne, and another to Tremont Building and Loan Association; e s of Bathgate Av, 108 ft n of 179th St, installments 1,600
LOEWENSTEIN, Simon, and wife to D. J. O'Conor and another, executors; s s of 5th St, 266 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years..... 7,000
LOWTHER, George, and others to Home Life Insurance Company; n s of 31st St, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 6 years..... 51,000
LINDEMANN, Jacob, and wife to E. W. Burton; 20d and 23d sts, 0.10 of map of Arden property, 2 years..... 400
MAAS, Charles O., and wife to Moses Goodman; n s of 138th St, 25 ft e of Rider Av, 3 years..... 8,000
McCORMACK, Michael, and wife to William F. Kingsland; s e corner of 5th Av and 113th St, 5 years..... 40,000
MOORE, Eliza J., to Minkeldersee; e s of Anthony Av, 125 ft n of Burnside Av, 2 years..... 3,000
MORIARTY, Mary, to Joseph P. O'Donnell; w s of Topping St, 380 ft n of 174th St, demand..... 1,350
McCORMACK, Michael, and wife to Helen M. Phelps as executrix; e s of 5th Av, 25.5 ft s of 113th St, 5 years..... 25,000
MOULDS, Elizabeth, to Edmund Somerville; 220 West 136th St, 2 years..... 3,524
QUINN, John E., and wife to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 64 of map of Section A, Vyse estate. 705
ROLSTON, Louis B., and wife to Roswell G. Rolston; s s of 87th St, 127.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 10,000
REVILLE, Patrick J., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company, Lot 387, map Vyse estate, 3 years..... 180
RUCK, August H., to Sarah H. Powell; n s of 118th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 6,000
SANGER, Hemrich F. L., and wife to Isaac A. Hopper; 340 East 114th St, 2 mortgages, 3 years..... 3,000
SCHWINGER, Henry, to Samuel Louis and another; e s of Lexington Av, 34.7 ft s of 102d St, 3 years..... 1,000
SCHNEIDER, Albert, and wife to William H. Greene; n s of 442d St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years..... 2,000
STEIN, Louis, and others to Jacob Ruppert; 160 West 126th St, and other property, demand..... 18,200
SEERY, John, and wife to Kate Hawkins; plot in 24th Ward, adjoining Lot 246, also No. 2, Hyatt Farm, 5 years..... 1,200
TOELBERG, Marie, and another to A. P. Brown; w s of Hoe Av, 200 ft s of Freeman St, 3 years..... 3,500
TOELBERG, Marie, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; w s of Hoe Av, 200 ft s of Freeman St, 1 year.. 700
VAN AUKEN, Elise G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 43 and 45th Sts., 115 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 5,000
WILSON, Bernard, to The New-York Investment and Improvement Company; s e corner West End Av. and 97th St, demand 65,000
WENZ, Anna, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 43, Map Vyse Estate, 3 years..... 660
WOOD, Thomas, to Robert D. Winthrop and others, executors; 29 East 81st St, 8 years 20,000
WIDMAYER, Adeline, and another to A. K. Ely; s e corner 7th Av and 23d St, 5 years..... 30,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECKER, Amelia M., administratrix, to Theodore C. Uhink..... $1
BERTIN, Theodore M., to John Schreyer. 1,000
FERNSCHILD, Dora, to Mary Barlach.... 2,000
FRITZ, Margaret, administratrix, to R. C. Fritz 1,468
GOLDSTEIN, S., to Louis Cohen..... 1
HEILNER, Emanuel, and another to Joseph Bauer..... 2,250
SAME to William E. Streng..... 2,250
LEVY, Abraham, to the National Park Bank of New-York..... 1
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the New-York Security and Trust Company..... 7,000
MORRIS, John G., to Lizzie Olivella..... 2,800
SNIVELY, Alexander, guardian, to E. J. Snively..... 1
SCHOPPER, Henry, to E. McCann..... 1,300
SLOANE, Charles W., executor, to Thomas O'C. Sloane, (two assignments)..... 2
WETTERER, William, to Edward Frouenfell 1

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 30 ft s of 113th St, 60 ft front; St. Nicholas Av and 113th St, s e corner, 30x77; Sarah M. Knight, executrix, against William D. Duncan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

82D ST, s s, 102.2 ft w of 3d Av, 25.6 ft front; Stephen Duncan against Edward Rafter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

JEROME AV and 177th St, n e corner, 117.4x 88.2; 46th St, 108 West; Ferdinand R. Minrath against Minna Duncan and others, (action to determine amount due.)

136TH ST, s s, 283.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8 ft front; Louis A. Rodenstein against Mary A. Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

118TH ST, 421 East; Joseph R. Wigger against Sarah Maguire, (action to declare deed void.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

114TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 100 ft front; John McLaughlin & Son against H. Egerton, owner and contractor..... $500
114TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 50x100; same against J. R. Todd, owner and contractor 94
142D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 50 ft front; Simon Schafer against Frederick Steda and Mary Schmidt, owners; Anna Schnefer, contractor..... 150
JEROME AV, e s, 45 ft s of Potter Place, 50x100; Michael Bufano against William Gully, owner; Lambert Strong, contractor. 51
108TH ST and 1st Av, n e corner, 25.11x 95; Tony Altieri against Joseph Meyer, owner and contractor..... 325
113TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 80 ft front; John Madden against William H. Niebuhr, owner and contractor..... 350

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City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

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BROKER. APPRAISER.

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Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW-YORK.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

In a very interesting article on the evolution of the bluejacket, which is reproduced in the last issue of The United Service Gazette, (British,) Vice Admiral P. H. Colomb says:

"Most of the bluejacket's surroundings have immensely changed in the course of this century; some of them it is impossible to change. His character has obeyed the impulses forced upon it. It is too early yet to understand fully what the change from sail to steam may effect in the bluejacket's physique, but the change for the majority cannot be so great as might be inferred. A proportion of the bluejackets of any fully rigged ship were necessarily athletes. The 'upper yardmen' in a line-of-battle ship or a frigate were exceptional men in this way, and much more so, perhaps, just about the time that sail power was receiving its death warrant than ever before. These young men had to race aloft to nearly the highest points, at top speed, eight or ten times a week when the ship was in harbor; to keep their heads and maintain their breath while 'holding on by their eyelids,' as the phrase went, and manipulating with a careful and measured order of action the various and intricate arrangements for 'crossing' or 'sending down' the royal and topgallant yards. It was all done at full speed, for it was universally held that the upper yardmen gave a character to the whole ship, and that one which was foremost in this exercise was ever considered 'the smartest ship in the fleet.' These upper yardmen were always the coming men. They had most opportunities for distinguishing themselves, were the best known, and were most under the eye of the authorities. They developed great muscular power in chest, shoulders, and arms. Their lower extremities suffered, and one always knew the men who had been upper yardmen by their tadpole-like appearance when they were bathing.

"But in the modern steam line-of-battle ship and frigate these extremely athletic specimens formed a very small minority of the 'ship's company,' and none of them could lose his turn at being upper yardman so long as the ship's reputation depended on the speed with which the upper yards were crossed and sent down. In harbor the rest of the bluejackets had the handling of yards and sails for exercise once or twice a week, but at sea the use of sails for propulsion grew less and less important, and most of the work aloft was more of an exercise and less of a necessity."

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The new French building programme has been made public. The list, as compiled by The United Service Gazette, is as follows: Vessels to be laid down, the Henri IV., battleship of 8,700 tons; two 23-knot cruisers of about 7,750 tons, to be named Guichen and Châteaurenault; the Jeanne d'Arc, a 20-knot cruiser, of 8,400 tons; a 20-knot cruiser of 8,500 tons; the Protet, a 19-knot cruiser of 4,065 tons; the Jurien de la Gravière, a 19-knot cruiser of different type, but also of 4,065 tons; three cruisers, for the present known as K1, K2, and K3, of 2,400 tons; a dispatch vessel of 1,243 tons; a gun vessel similar to the Surprise; a torpedo-boat catcher, M3, of 22.5 knots and 890 tons; a destroyer, M1, of 26 knots and 375 tons; a destroyer, N12, of 24 knots and 240 tons; seven torpedo boats, Nos. 201 to 205, and P25 and P26, of 87 tons and 23.5 knots, and five aluminium torpedo boats, for the Foudre, of 14 tons and 18 knots. Several of the above vessels have been already commenced.

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The ordinary naval budget of Austria for 1896 amounts to £1,036,406, while the extraordinary naval budget for the year comes out at £311,720. The Austrian naval authorities contemplate the construction of a cruiser of 2,000 tons displacement and several torpedo boats. The whole proposed naval expenditure of Austria for 1896 is £50,000 in excess of the corresponding expenditure of 1895.

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According to a foreign service journal, M. Paul d'Humy, a French naval and ordnance engineer, has invented, and is having manufactured at Sheffield by a local firm, a new style of armor plate for war vessels. The inventor contends that the present style of armor plates is too heavy for ships to carry with safety. His invention is a composite instead of a solid armor plate, and is constructed of thin slabs of the best quality of steel that will give 42 to 44 tons tensible strength resistance to the square inch and 20 to 22 per cent. elongation. These slabs of steel are crossed over each other until they form a complete box. Four of these boxes are then put inside of a larger box formed on the same principle, and this is secured to the side of the vessel with bolts. The box is to be so placed that the projectile will strike the edges of the steel slabs instead of the flat surface, and it is claimed that the resistance offered will be more than double that of the interlayered plates. The invention has been inquired into by various naval experts, and the United States Government has requested M. d'Humy to have targets made so that his invention may be practically tested.

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The Government of San Domingo has placed an order for a war vessel with Messrs. Napier, Shanks & Bell of Glasgow. The vessel will have twin screws, a speed of fourteen knots, and will be armed with nine quick-firing guns.

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The Naval and Military Record (British) says that the British fleet is just now very powerfully represented in Chinese waters, the squadron including at least four vessels commissioned within recent times at Devonport, viz., the Edgar, the Aeolus, the Spartan, and the Rainbow. First in point of importance of the British vessels anchored in the Yangste-Kiang is the Centurion, flagship, which, though of only 10,500 tons, is quite capable of holding her own with any probable adversary in those seas. The Edgar, next in importance, is a first-class cruiser, that has beaten her trial record for steaming speed, is well armed, and well protected by an armored deck over her vitals, and is vastly superior to most ships she is likely to meet. The Aeolus, the Spartan, and the Rainbow are new sister second-class cruisers, all built under Lord George Hamilton's programme, with a speed of 19 knots and an efficient armament. The Severn is hardly quite up to date as a weapon of offense, as well as defense, and the Caroline, the Daphne, and the Firebrand can hardly be called fighting ships; but the Porpoise and the Archer are two useful little cruisers, built by Messrs. Thompson of Clydebank in 1886, though they have only horizontal compound engines. With such a strong combination it is not surprising that the ultimatum from the English Government was so promptly complied with.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt returned to The Breakers to-night from North Carolina. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is much better. He has not been so ill at any time as reported.

Ogden Goelet returned to his villa from New-York to-night. Other arrivals to-day include: David H. King, Jr., Miss N. Hayden, and Miss E. Hilliard of New-York; Dr. Dunham of Irvington, to visit L. B. McCagg, and Mrs. Rhinelander Jones of New-York to visit Mrs. Edward R. Wharton.

The body of Mrs. D. H. Hayden arrived here to-day from New-York and was interred in the Island Cemetery, the Rev. E. Winchester Donald of Boston officiating.

Mrs. H. A. Johnson, Mr. Dore, and Mrs. C. H. Berryman of New-York, and John Foster of Boston closed their houses to-day.

Fatally Hurt by a Woman.

VINELAND, Oct. 24.—J. Goldman, an expressman, and Mrs. Moscovitz, both residing at Alliance, two miles from here, got into a quarrel this morning and subsequently attacked each other with weapons, the result being that Goldman is lying at his home suffering from injuries that are likely to prove fatal. Goldman was taking some furniture belonging to a Mrs. Levine out of Mrs. Moscovitz's house, when the latter took a piece of stovepipe belonging to Mrs. Levine. The expressman objected, and they used hard language. Goldman struck the woman, knocking her down, and then trampled on her. When she arose to her feet she seized a club and struck Goldman over the head, fracturing his skull. Counter charges have been made, and both parties will be arrested.

Real Estate at Auction.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
sells at auction Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY
556 AND 558 EAST 185TH ST.,
one block from new 3d Av. bridge; two modern five-story brick flats; lots 25 by 100 each; great future value. Very liberal terms.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 11 Pine St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE ON BROOKlyn Heights, or on Eighth Avenue (Brooklyn), a handsome modern four-story brick house 26 feet wide, on a corner of
Madison Av., near 75th St., New-York,
worth about $70,000 and mortgaged for one-half. For further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE ST. (4867) 1 MADISON AV.

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BACHELOR APARTMENTS,

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STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.

Suites of two and three rooms, with baths, steam heat, electric and gas light, elevator service, &c., all included in rent.

For particulars inquire at the office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St., or of janitor.

Bachelor apartments of two and three rooms and bath to let in the centrally located
CUMBERLAND,
BROADWAY, 222D ST., and 5TH AV.
RENTS, $500 UP.

THE CASE OF PROF. BEMIS

How He Came to Leave the University of Chicago.

BOTH SIDES OF THE CONTROVERSY

Bemis Says He Was Punished for Free Speech—The University Says He Was Incompetent and Unwise.

Prof. Bemis, employed until a short time ago as a University Extension associate professor in the University of Chicago, was detached from that institution by action of the Board of Trustees. The report was circulated that his connection with the institution had been dictated by John D. Rockefeller, Mr. Yerkes, and other liberal patrons of the Chicago University. In convocation on Oct. 1 President William R. Harper of the Chicago University asserted that college independence had not been interfered with by Rockefeller, Yerkes, or others who were interested in the university. That led Prof. Bemis, on Oct. 9, to publish a statement in his own defense. While denying that he is a Socialist, he expressed himself as favoring the gradual assumption by cities of gas works, street car lines, and other monopolies, as in Glasgow, Birmingham, and Toronto.

Among other assertions made by Prof. Bemis he said the "President of the so-called Gas Trust of Chicago refused in 1893 to render a financial favor to the university because I was on the Faculty." The manager of the largest aggregation of gas capital in America outside of Chicago was quoted as declaring, after reading Prof. Bemis's monograph on municipal gas works: "If we can't convert you, we are going to down you. We can't stand your writing. It means millions to us." Prof. Bemis further said:

In an interview March 13, 1895, as at other times before and since, President Harper fully agreed with my assertion that I was not radical, and that it was true conservatism to favor moderate social changes, but when I asserted that the university ought to be in close touch with the labor question and with municipal and monopoly problems in the way I had been trying in a moderate spirit, in the Civic Federation and elsewhere, to effect, he replied: "Yes, it is a valuable work, and you are a good man to do it, but this may not be—this is not the institution where such work can be done."

I spoke in the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago on July 15, 1894, in condemnation of the great railroad strike, but ventured to suggest that the railroads had also been lawbreakers in the past and should set a better example.

Realizing the gravity of the situation and my position in the university, I spoke from carefully prepared manuscript, and can publish it, if any doubt the general verdict of very prominent men in the congregation who have commended its moderate tone. The only sentences afterward criticised were these:

"If the railroads would expect their men to be law-abiding they must set the example. Let their open violation of the Inter-State commerce law and their bribery of corrupt legislatures and assessors testify as to their part in this regard. I do not attempt to justify the strikers in their boycott of the railroads, but the railroads themselves not long ago placed an offending road under the ban and refused to honor its tickets.

"Such boycotts on the part of the railroads are by no means to be justified as the only boycott of the railroad by the strikers. Let there be some equality in the treatment of these things."

The rest of the address criticised the strikers more than their employers.

A prominent railroad President, immediately after the dismissal of the congregation, challenged me for proof of boycotting, and I replied that not only were the newspapers full of such things, but that I had proof in my study which I would send him in writing. He said: "It is an outrage. That a man in your position should dare to come here and imply that the railroads cannot come into court with clean hands is infamous." He complained to one or more Trustees and to President Harper. The latter then wrote me, July 28, 1894: "Your speech at the First Presbyterian Church has caused me a great deal of annoyance. It is hardly safe for me to venture into any of the Chicago clubs. I am pounced upon from all sides. I propose that during the remainder of your connection with the university you exercise special care in public utterances about questions that are agitating the minds of the people."

In view of this letter of President Harper, I am at a loss to understand the statement he made at convocation: "From the beginning of the university there never has been an occasion for condemning the utterance of any professor upon any subject."

The demanding influence of a certain class of actual or hoped-for endowments, whether this influence is directly exerted by donors or only instinctively felt by university authorities and instructors, is a growing danger now confronting some of the best institutions.

A wealthy and leading Trustee of the university spoke to me in 1893 of "our side" in some club discussion of a noted strike. "Is not 'our side' you mean—" I asked. "Why, the capitalists' side of course," was the quick reply.

To a gentleman of unquestioned veracity the President, when referring to me, said in substance: "It is all very well to sympathize with the workingmen, but we get our money from those on the other side, and we can't afford to offend them."

The name of the last gentleman quoted cannot be given to the public or to the university, but he is ready to assert the truth of the above to any disinterested and honorable gentleman the President may name.

President Harper, as the press has intimated, has privately claimed that by speaking he can ruin me, and that he is keeping quiet on my account. It is time that these innuendoes ceased.

Altogether aside from my personal interest in the question is the far bigger issue of the subjection of college teaching to any lower aims than the pursuit of truth.

The University of Chicago has issued a circular, dated Oct. 22, in which are printed statements of Profs. Small and Butler, and by President Harper, relating to the reasons for dispensing with the services of Prof. Bemis. Profs. Small and Butler state that, while Prof. Bemis was giving extension lectures, beginning in 1892-3, the attendance diminished as his lectures proceeded, and that he earned only $1,000, while he was paid a salary of $2,500. They say that "no man who has ever given a dollar to the university has ever directly or indirectly entered objection to the views taught by Mr. Bemis in his lectures; and that so far as the university knows, his teachings upon subjects of municipal reform, trusts, &c., are teachings to which the authorities would not think of interposing objection."

Having asserted that "in no discussion of Mr. Bemis's relations to the university, between ourselves as officers of the university, or with the President of the university," had the question of Mr. Bemis's views on political economy been raised, they say that Mr. Bemis had admitted in August last that he was convinced that no outside pressure had been brought to bear in reference to his resignation. They say that Mr. Bemis was dispensed with because salaries of professors in the extension division are paid out of the fees received for lectures, and as arrangements could not be made for Mr. Bemis to lecture, it was a business necessity to dispense with his services.

It is stated that it was the opinion of the head of the department in which Mr. Bemis worked that he would find a better field of work in a smaller institution. In regard to President Harper's letter to Mr. Bemis about his remarks in the First Presbyterian Church, Profs. Small and Butler say it was written while the citizens of Chicago were anxious because of the disturbed condition of affairs. They say:

It should be noted that President Harper's request that Mr. Bemis should exercise care in his statements was not made with reference to any utterances which Mr. Bemis was making in university work or in a university extension lecture, but in an outside capacity before a promiscuous audience. This was, as already intimated, at a time when agitation of any kind was universally regarded as imprudent. It should also be noted that President Harper did not even then take issue with Mr. Bemis on any "doctrine," but that he requested him to be careful about making untimely and immature statements.

They also say that Prof. Bemis has known for a year that it was desirable that "he should seek another field of usefulness." This suggestion, they say, was made and received in a kindly spirit, but the efforts of the university to secure a position "better adapted to his abilities" was put out of the question by Mr. Bemis's public attitude. In any other department of instruction such a case would not attract comment. They say:

It was perhaps not strange that Mr. Bemis's department of teaching, and the fact that the University of Chicago has been generously endowed by private munificence, should occasion the construction which has been put upon this matter. That construction, however, is absolutely without foundation in truth.

The real complaint of Mr. Bemis, according to Profs. Small and Butler, was that he was not transferred to the University Extension staff, a position which, they assert, the President concluded he was not strong enough to fill. "In attempting to be judicial," they say, "he succeeded in being only indefinite. Instead of erring by teaching offensive views, the head and front of his offending was that he did not seem to present any distinct views whatever."

Abuse of President Harper following the call for Mr. Bemis's resignation is assigned as the reason for the answer to Mr. Bemis's representations. They say that, a year ago, when Mr. Bemis was informed that his services were no longer desired, either Prof. Small or Prof. Butler was notified by a friend of Prof. Bemis that, if Prof. Bemis was not retained, a newspaper agitation would begin, from which the university would not recover in a generation." This threat and others were defied. They add:

To summarize, Mr. Bemis has compelled us to advertise both his incompetency as a University Extension lecturer, and also the opinion of those most closely associated with him that he is not qualified to fill a university position. We wish to make the most emphatic and unreserved assertion which words can convey that the "freedom of teaching" has never been involved in the case. The case of Mr. Bemis would have been precisely the same if his subject had been Sanskrit or psychology or mathematics.

President Harper denied absolutely the statement placed in his mouth by Bemis:

It is all very well to sympathize with the workingmen, but we get our money from those on the other side, and we cannot afford to offend them.

And he says he never entertained the thought. As all classes contributed to the university, while he has no sympathy with those agitators who draw lines between the rich and the poor, he says:

It is, of course, true that the President of a university could have no wish to offend the patrons of his institution. But the patrons of the university embrace all classes in the community. The issue raised is an entirely false one, and based on charges without the shadow of a foundation.

After expressing the willingness of the university to assist Mr. Bemis in every possible way, President Harper concludes as follows:

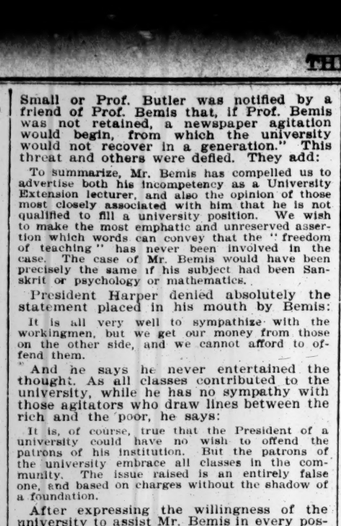
Once more it is desired to say that neither the expressed nor the supposed wishes and views of the patrons of the university have had anything to do with the case in hand. It has been merely a question of finance, in the effort to bring the expenditures of the division of University Extension within its income. There is not an institution of learning in the country in which freedom of teaching is more absolutely untrammeled than the University of Chicago. The history of the university during its first three years is sufficient guarantee to those who will examine into it that the policy of the Trustees of the university in reference to this whole subject will not be changed.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS FOR BIRDS

PROPOSED BY THE TREE-PLANTING SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

Would Place Them in Parks and Private Grounds—The Ornamental Device That Has Been Designed.

The Tree Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn has taken up a branch of work in which it is hoped to arouse general interest. This latest effort is to secure the erection of fountains for birds in the parks and in private grounds, which are large enough to warrant it. It is intended to have the fountains erected not only in New-York and Brooklyn, but throughout the country as generally as possible.



Fountain Intended for Birds.
Designed so that They May Bathe, Drink, and Plume Their Feathers.

The fountain which the society advocates is not only designed to supply birds with places where they may constantly secure fresh water for bathing and drinking, but it is ornamental. It consists of a shallow basin about four feet in diameter, in the centre of which is a spray. Opportunities are provided for birds to drink, to take a shower bath, or a deep water bath, and places are provided for them to perch and plume themselves.

The fountain is elevated upon a standard to the height of seven feet, thus affording the birds protection from the attacks of cats. The supports are so arranged that they may be used for climbing vines or movable plants. Similar fountains may be placed upon brackets on the sides of buildings, or in other convenient places, and may be made to ornament a flower garden, a lawn, or a grove.

In urging the adoption of these fountains the society says that it is often difficult for birds to get water during dry weather, and that in localities remote from running streams to get a drink of water or a bath may require a journey of miles on the part of the bird.

A circular calling the attention of owners of trees to the necessity of having them pruned at the proper season, has been issued by the society. The circular contains much valuable information in regard to the work.

THE CHARGES AGAINST AUSTIN LATHROP

Witnesses to be Examined by a Specially Appointed Commissioner.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Gov. Morton today received word from ex-Congressman Weaver of Plattsburg, who, with ex-Sheriff White of Clinton County, filed charges with the Governor, asking for the removal of Gen. Austin Lathrop, the Superintendent of State Prisons, stating that he would have twenty-five or thirty witnesses to be examined orally. This will necessitate the appointment by the Governor of a Commissioner to take testimony, and, under the law, the Commissioner is compelled to hold his sessions in Steuben County, the home of the Superintendent of Prisons.

The question is in doubt as to whether the expenses of the witnesses to be called are a proper charge upon the State. Nearly all of those who are to be subpoenaed reside in the places where the three State prisons are located. It is expected that Gov. Morton will appoint Elon R. Brown of Watertown as the Commissioner to take the testimony on the charges. The Attorney General, as usual, will represent the Governor in the examination of witnesses before the Commissioner.

OFFER BIGGER ODDS ON TAMMANY

Some Money Ready at Two to One, and No Takers Have Appeared.

No takers appearing at the odds of 10 to 7½, offered on the success of the Tammany local ticket at the Stock Exchange in the earlier days of the week, the odds were increased yesterday to 10 to 6 and 2 to 1.

Warren James announced that he had $10,000 to bet on Tammany against $6,000. T. H. Kerr then proposed to bet $10,000 the same way against $5,000. B. C. Williams, who started betting talk several days ago by proposing to bet $10,000 on Tammany against $8,000, afterward offering the larger sum against $7,500, reduced the offering yesterday to $5,000, which, he said, he was authorized to wager against $2,500 in sums to suit takers. No one has yet appeared with a proposition on the other side.

It is not believed that large sums will be staked down town this year, but it is thought that odds will probably be offered before election which will tempt acceptances by brokers unable to resist taking the small end in any chance when the possible return will be large.

AN EDUCATIONAL FAIR

Plans of the Hebrew Charitable Societies of the City.

TO HAVE AN ARTISTIC EXHIBITION

For the Benefit of the Educational Alliance and Technical Institute—To Occupy Madison Square Garden.

The various Hebrew charitable institutions throughout the city are making preparations to hold the biggest fair that New-York has seen for many a day. It is to be known as the Educational Fair.

It is thought that Madison Square Garden will be well taxed to accommodate the crowds that will visit the fair from the opening day, Dec. 9, to the close, Dec. 21. The proceeds of the fair will be used in aid of the Educational Alliance at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, and the Hebrew Technical Institute, at 36 Stuyvesant Street. Two hundred thousand dollars is named as the expected inside limit for the net proceeds, and some of the managers have hopes for a considerably larger sum.

The committee in charge of the project consists of Isidor Straus, President; James H. Hoffman and Joseph B. Bloomingdale, Vice Presidents; Samuel M. Schafer, Treasurer; and Albert F. Hochstader, Secretary. On the Executive Board are such well-known business men as Louis Stern, J. H. Schiff, J. De Witt Seligman, Myer S. Isaacs, Henry Budge, A. W. Brunner, and Isaac Wallach.

An artistic plan for the arrangement of booths and exhibits has just been submitted to the Board of Managers. As soon as it is passed upon, the arrangements for the various departments and spaces will be given out to individuals, business firms, and charity organizations, so that the wheels of the big fair may be started with as little friction as possible. These arrangements have already been partially completed, and enough money has been contributed to insure the success of the project.

Mrs. Isidor Straus has undertaken to conduct a magnificent flower emporium, which will have a prominent place on the floor. Under the auspices of the Beth-El Temple, Mrs. L. Kohns will stand sponsor for a variety booth. Huyler's taffy kitchen, where delicious candy will be made while the visitor waits, will occupy a space in this department. Other features will be a Russian exhibit, a gypsy tent, a fish pond, and a glove and leather stand.

To Mrs. May Lewis has been allotted a booth for candies. Mrs. M. H. Moses, and Miss A. Cohn are to have charge, respectively, of the departments devoted to the Ladies' Auxiliary of Mount Sainai Hospital and the Ladies' Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Montfiore Home will be looked after by Mrs. Leopold Wallach.

The Purin Association promises to exhibit an electrical theatre under the direction of W. H. Moses. Temple Emanu-El will contribute five tables and an art gallery, under the management of Mrs. William Einstein.

Considerable space will be devoted to exhibits from the two institutions to be benefited by the fair, but fancy articles at fancy prices will be relied upon to secure the much desired cash.

These two institutions are now recognized, as the managers of the fair point out, as most important factors in the work of education and improvement of the condition among their co-religionists. The success of both institutions is seriously hampered by lack of funds. While contributions to the Hebrew charitable organizations have been generous, the support and maintenance of societies, purely educational, has hardly received adequate attention.

Thousands of young people daily flock to the halls of the Educational Alliance. The principal object of the society is to educate immigrants in the language and history of this country, as well as in its form of government, thus helping toward their assimilation into the body politic, and the making of citizens of a class of people who are willing to learn and work.

At the Technical Institute, which is also thronged by thousands of young people every day, various handicrafts are taught, thus providing the means to many to become self-sustaining, who might otherwise prove a charge upon the charitable institutions and upon individuals benevolently inclined. The Technical Institute has attained distinction in its special field. Its certificates of graduates are entitled to and command respect and recognition. Its students soon fill places of trust and responsibility.

The Educational Alliance conducts a kindergarten, Hebrew, and religious classes; reading room, library, gymnasium, lectures, and classes in history, literature, civics, and sciences. Its halls are open nightly, and are crowded with seekers after knowledge and refined amusement. It has already been a vast power for doing educational work on the east side, and, with the additional resources which this fair is expected to give, its usefulness will be greatly widened.

STUDENTS DON'T LIKE KENNEDY

City of New-York Boys Pelt Him with Edibles, and One Is Arrested.

Policeman Kennedy of the East Twenty-second Street Station patrols the beat around the College of the City of New-York, in East Twenty-third Street. He has not been on the force long, and is one of the most boyish appearing men in the department. In some manner he incurred the enmity of the students, and they have since made his life miserable.

The students have no particular grievance against Kennedy, except, they say, he is "fresh" and uses his authority in a manner distasteful to them. The students congregated yesterday at luncheon hour on the sidewalk in front of the college building, and Kennedy passed by.

"Hello, Roosevelt!"

"How about Teddy? Has he shaken hands with you yet?"

"Have you got your nursing bottle with you?"

These were some of the remarks addressed to Kennedy, but he heeded them not.

Some of the students were eating luncheon, and one of them made a good-sized ball out of partially masticated bread. With uncerring aim he threw it at Kennedy, and it found a lodging place in his eye. This was too much for Kennedy. He stood and glared around. Then a shower of plecrusts, pieces of bread, apple cores, and banana peels descended upon him, while the students danced with glee.

The policeman made a rush for the crowd, captured William Park, who lives in South Orange, N. J., and marched him off to the East Twenty-second Street Station, bareheaded. Park was then taken to the Yorkville Police Court, followed by a crowd of students, and arraigned before Magistrate Brann.

Park looked shamefaced and made no defense.

"You called this officer 'Roosevelt,' did you?" said the Magistrate. "Roosevelt is a good citizen. He is trying to make the City of New-York what you, as a good citizen, should want it to be. You are a respectable young man, and should not be guilty of such practices."

There was no proof that Park threw any of the edibles at the policeman, and Magistrate Brann discharged him with a reprimand.

Aid Sought for an Orphanage.

The Rev. D. J. Jenkins, with his brass band of colored boys from the Jenkins Orphanage Institute, has recently returned from England, where they have been giving concerts to raise money for a permanent home on the industrial farm, seventeen miles from Charleston.

Already more than 500 children are being cared for, but the work is sadly in need of help. Money, food, and clothes are welcome, and should be sent to the Rev. D. J. Jenkins, at 20 Franklin Street, Charleston, S. C.

Murderers to be Executed Tuesday.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.—Invitations to attend the execution of Davis and Smith, the two Albany County murderers at Clinton Prison, have been issued. If the arrangements are not changed, both men will be executed Tuesday.

THIS HORSE DROWNED HIMSELF

Ran off a Pier and Took with Him a Wagonload of Milk Cans Belonging to W. McDonald.

William McDonald, milkman, could have been seen in the vicinity of the Chambers Street Ferry all day yesterday. Most of the time he spent peering into the muddy water of the slip and watching the flotsam that came to the surface when the wheels of the ferryboats churned up the water. Mr. McDonald was looking for a horse and wagon and load of milkcans which he had lost in the river early in the morning.

It happened in this wise. Mr. McDonald was on his way to Jersey City for his daily supply of milk. It was 2 o'clock in the morning, and he had some time to wait for a ferryboat. Being hungry, he stepped into a restaurant opposite the ferryhouse to get a cup of coffee. In the meantime he left his horse and wagon and load of cans outside. The horse, "Tom," had always borne a good reputation for sobriety of temperment and general trustworthiness, and Mr. McDonald did not fear to leave him alone.

But this time he was deceived. For some reason "Tom" decided not to wait for the ferryboat, but to try to get to Jersey City on his own hook. So, kicking up his heels, he raced down the driveway, through the open gates.

Close behind him raced Mr. McDonald, begging the animal to stop. But, despite the pleadings, the horse plunged into the river and sank from sight. A moment later the ferryboat came in and sunk the horse, wagon, and most of the cans deep into the mud. A few of the cans came to the surface and were fished out with a boat hook.

HE MADE COUNTERFEITING DIFFICULT

Death of James M. Wilcox, Who Invented the Paper Used for Bank Notes.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—James M. Wilcox, who for many years was engaged in the manufacture of United States bank note paper at Glen Mills, Penn., in which business he introduced many original and useful ideas, and who later was the President of the American Cement Company, died Wednesday night at Haverford, Penn.

Mr. Wilcox was born at Ivy Mills, Penn., in the house which had been the family homestead for generations, Nov. 20, 1824. One of Mr. Wilcox's first aims was to raise the paper manufacture to a higher level, and he turned special attention toward the plan of making bank note paper by machinery, and with success. Then, impressed with the importance of checking and, perhaps, preventing the counterfeiting of money, so commonly and so easily done at that time, he conceived and produced the "localized fibre" paper, so long used by the United States Government for its notes and bonds. The paper was for many years manufactured at Glen Mills under the Government protection, until finally its success at home brought it to the favorable consideration of the Governments of Europe, and in 1878, under agreement with the Imperial Government of Germany, a mill was established near Berlin for the manufacture of the German currency paper.

The musical paper used by the United States Treasury Department for the stamps and checks of the department, and called "chameleon" paper, on account of its sensitive changes when tampered with, was also Mr. Wilcox's invention.

It put an end to the counterfeiting and reusing of internal revenue stamps, by which the Government had been extensively robbed of its revenue.

Upon his retirement from the paper business, in 1880, Mr. Wilcox became interested in the development of the manufacture of Portland cement in the United States, and became President of the American Cement Company. At the time of his death, he was President of the American Cement Company, Director of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and largely identified with other corporate interests.

Dissolution of a Lumber Company.

Judge Beach of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving the Walter D. Starr Company, which deals in lumber at 1 Madison Avenue, and appointed Walter D. Starr receiver. The company has assets of $17,000 and no debts.

THE PUBLICATION WAS DELAYED

For Some Reason a Promised Magazine Did Not Appear.

Another literary enterprise has been abandoned, at least temporarily. The work was to have appeared last Tuesday from the press of the Collier Publishing Company, 521 West Thirteenth Street, but for some reason it did not.

It had been announced that the first issue would contain articles by the late Prof. H. H. Boyesen, Julian Hawthorne, Will Allen Drumgoole, and others, and it is said that all arrangements for circulating the new magazine had been made. But at the last moment Mr. Collier ordered that the public be deprived of the new publication.

Whether it is a mere temporary delay, or whether the magazine will never appear, those connected with the publishing house refuse to say. All they will admit is that the issue has not yet been made.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 7:30 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janiero, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Grecian Prince.")

SATURDAY.—At 11 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Capua";) at 7:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Leibnitz, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Leibnitz";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Cinapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamship (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Avondale, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *9 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Rimutu with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 10 AM	Spree, Sat., Nov. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 10 AM	Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM	Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
†Saale.....Nov. 2	*Columbia.....Nov. 23
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6	†Ems.....Nov. 30
†Fulda.....Nov. 16	*Kaiser W. II....Dec. 7

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Ags. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via SOUTHAMPTON (London) & Cherbourg (Paris).

F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM	A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.	

Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the

WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Oct. 30	ST. PAUL.....Nov. 20
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 6	ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 27
NEW-YORK.....Nov. 13	NEW-YORK.....Dec. 4

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

WESTERNLAND..Oct. 30	KENSINGTON..Nov. 13
NOORDLAND...Nov. 6	FRIESLAND...Nov. 20

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Oc. 26, 10 AM	Etruria, Nov. 16, 3 P.M
Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M.	Campania, Nov. 23, 10 AM
Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A.M.	Umbria, Nov. 30, 2 P.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.	
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Oct. 25	
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Oct. 29	
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Nov. 1	

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. FOR RICHOMND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed. & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Thos. Cook & Son's
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS AT BETHLEHEM. PARTY WILL SAIL BY THE S. S. AUGUSTA VICTORIA ON NOV. 6, AND REACH JERUSALEM IN TIME FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIVITY, GIVING TOURISTS AN OPPORTUNITY OF WITNESSING THE FESTIVITIES OBSERVED THERE AT THAT TIME.
WE HAVE ALREADY BOOKED A VERY CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE LIMITED NUMBER THAT WILL BE TAKEN, AND SHALL BE GLAD TO HEAR IMMEDIATELY FROM ANY LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE NOT YET MADE THEIR FINAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH US.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Cor. Broadway and Warren, N. Y.
Cor. Broadway and Thirtieth, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot..Sat., Oct. 26, 8 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf..Sat., Nov. 2, 5 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT,
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS
FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.
From New-York Feb. 4, 1896, to Azores, (Fayal,) Lisbon, Gibraltar,* Algiers, Biserta, (Tunis by rail,) Malta, the Piraeus, (Athens,) Alexandria, (Cairo by rail,) Port Said, Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Smyrna, Constantinople, through the Straits of Messina, Palermo, Naples, (Rome by rail,) Villefranche, Marseilles, Palma, (Balearic Islands,) Malaga, (Tangiers.)
Duration of round trip, about two months.
Price of passage, round trip, $520, $620, $720, and upward, according to accommodations. For further particulars apply to
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WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM	Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM
Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM	Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM
Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM	Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM
Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM	Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM

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PERU.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.	
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 21, 3 P. M.	
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Nov. 30, 3 P. M.	
GAELIC.....Dec. 10, 3 P. M.	

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EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 9; March 2	
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Jan. 6; March 30	

TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA

WARRIMOO, Nov. 16.	MIOWERA, Dec. 16.

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